The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,568 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE undersigned has RETURNED to BOMBAY and RESUMED CHARGE of the BUSINESS of this Agency.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	W. J. Nantes	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Walgmeli	8th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
— ADRIAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3687	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	3384	500	G. Perivener	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (23 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 305, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd March

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th Dec.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	2,800	450	12th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay. Dec. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES DIRECT.

		1886 About
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000 H. L. Wilson	6th Jan.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About
*CLAN MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	14th Jan.
,, MUIRHEAD	2,100	E. Warfoik	24th Jan.
,, FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	30th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

S. S. MERTON HALL, Captain Barnes, 4,100 Tons, 600 H.P., to sail on or about the 5th February, 1886.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1450 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1885.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

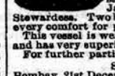
A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th November, 1885.

CITY LINE.



THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for London on or about 15th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st December, 1885.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Dec., 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Valpakhadi, Byculla. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of F. W. Shallis, Esq., Consulting Engineer, No. 11, Hummum-street.

Tenders will be received at our office No. 6, Hornby Row, up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1886.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

For further particulars apply to

GLADE & CO.,
General Managers.

Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1885.

REFERRING to recent advertisements regarding the sale of the good-will of Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada, the purchaser begs to inform the constituents of the firm and the public generally, that the business will be carried on under the previous style and firm of Roberts & Co., and with the same manufacturing staff under European supervision.

ROBERTS & Co.

Cocanada, 1st December, 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights ... 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,300
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... 1,300
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

Novelties in Gold Jewellery.
Novelties in Silver Jewellery.
Novelties in Albums.
Novelties in Photo-frames.
Novelties in Electro-plated Ware.
Novelties in Money Purses.
Novelties in Toilet Sets.
Novelties in Mechanical Toys.
Novelties in Bon-bons.
Novelties in Table Ornaments.
Novelties in Jet Ornaments.
Novelties in Children Toys.
Novelties in Writing-cases.
Novelties in Stationery.
Novelties in Opera Glasses.
Novelties in Fans.
Novelties in Work-boxes.
Novelties in Scent Cases.
Novelties in Cigarette Cases.
Novelties in Hand-bags.
Novelties in Photo. Screens.
Novelties in Scrap Albums.
Novelties in Tea Sets.
Novelties in Sweets.
Novelties in Surprise Boxes.
Novelties in Music Boxes.
Novelties in Artificial Flowers.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, Rs. 50 to 400
Brooches, Rs. 20 to 150
Brooch and Earrings, Rs. 40 to 300
Crosses, Rs. 38 to 70
Demi Suites, Rs. 40 to 300
Earrings, Rs. 20 to 400
Fischu Brooche, Rs. 15 to 100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rs. 100 to 200
Gold Studs, Rs. 10 to 18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 20
Gold Watches, Rs. 200 to 250
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 30 to 150
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 150 to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Rs. 40 to 500
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 150 to 300
Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
Masonic Charms, Rs. 20 to 30
Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Pearl Ear Studs, Rs. 50 to 60
Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 40 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 30
Scarf Pins, Rs. 10 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
Solitaires, Rs. 27 to 40
Studs and Links, Rs. 50 to 80
Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
Wedding Rings, Rs. 18 to 25

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Bells and Whistles, Rs. 18 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 20 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 55
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 20
Muffineers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, Rs. 31-8 to 40
Pop Bowls Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 50 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Rs. 9 to 22-8
Bracelets, Rs. 4 to 45
Brooches, Rs. 4 to 20
Brooches and Earrings, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Cigar Cutters, Rs. 8 to 12
Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 10 to 15
Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
Rings, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Scarf Pins, Rs. 2 to 6
Sleeve Links, Rs. 5 to 7
Solitaries, Rs. 4 to 8
Studs and Links, Rs. 9 to 12
Toothpicks, Rs. 3 to 5
Wealemefnas, Rs. 9 to 10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 22-8 to 30
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 15 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100.
Breakfast Dishes, Rs. 8 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 18 to 50
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets, Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 18 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 40 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergnes, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 18 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 18 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 2-8 to 4
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 10
Race Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 20 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 40 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 5 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 20 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays, Rs. 2 to 5
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases, Rs. 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 2 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 2 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 35 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6 Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Rs. 25 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writing and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Photograph Frames, Rs. 2 to 40
Pincushions, Rs. 2 to 4
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 4 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 4 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 15
Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 18
Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Watch Stands, Rs. 5 to 8
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot. Rs. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.—IMMEDIATE RELIEF.—PERMANENT CURE. THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	... ...	at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
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Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	... ...	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	... ...	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	... ...	at £8 or Rs. 100
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Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	... ...	Rs. 163

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FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.		BORDEAUX.—Red.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
36 8	38 4	Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0	
36 8	38 4	Château Mouton	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0	
30 4	32 4	Château Rauzan	After Dinner Wines	31 8	33 8	
27 4	29 4	Château Palmer	After Dinner Wines	28 8	30 8	
24 0	25 0	Château Larose	After Dinner Wines	25 0	27 0	
22 4	24 4	St. Julien	After Dinner Wines	23 0	25 0	
18 4	20 4	Cantenac	After Dinner Wines	19 0	21 0	
17 0	19 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	17 8	19 8	
14 8	16 8	Medoc	Breakfast Wines.	15 0	17 0	
10 8	12 8	Medoc, Bombay bottled	Breakfast Wines.	11 0	13 0	
			BORDEAUX.—White.			
26 0	28 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0	
20 0	22 0	Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0	
16 8	18 8	Graves		17 0	19 0	
			BURGUNDY.—Red.			
34 8	36 8	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0	
23 4	29 4	Nuits, from the celebrated Côtes		29 8	31 8	
28 4	29 4	Corton, high class wine		29 8	31 8	
23 8	25 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		24 8	26 8	
20 4	22 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0	
20 4	22 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais		21 0	23 0	
			BURGUNDY.—White.			
28 4	30 4	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		29 8	31 8	
19 0	21 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	23 0	
			CHAMPAGNE.			
58 8	...	Wachter and Co.'s	'Royal Charter'	61 8	...	
57 8	...	Moet and Chandon's	Extra Superior	60 8	...	
52 0	...	Moet and Chandon's	White Dry Sillery	54 8	...	
52 8	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage		54 8	...	
...	34 8	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0	
56 8	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvee-Reserve" (Extra Sec.)		58 8	...	
58 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		60 8	...	
34 4	...	Carte Blanche (Sibley's), light dry		35 8	...	
26 8	...	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		27 8	...	
			Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
			PORT.			
38 12	...	Old Crusted (some years in bottle)		40 8	...	
27 12	...	Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, gold capsule		29 0	...	
27 12	...	Invalids' Rich ,,	gold ,,	29 0	...	
24 0	...	Dessert Wine, fruity	black ,,	25 0	...	
20 4	...	A good full Wine	red ,,	21 0	...	
15 12	...	Spanish Port the best	green ,,	16 8	...	
			SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
24 0	...	St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...	
34 8	..	Do. Tinta	San Francisca	35 0	...	
			Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.			

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, Granted by me to MR. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.

Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MACKENZIE, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th December, 1885.

NOTICE.—WALSH, LOVETT and Co. give notice that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. FERDINAND FISCHER was WITHDRAWN on September 30th last on which date his connection with the firm closed.

THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

धी नेपीयेर हेटेल कंपनी, लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7 per share of Rs. 100 for the half-year ending 30th September, 1885, is declared payable to the Registered shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Dadabhoy Boottee-street, Poona, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st January 1886, between the hours 11 and 3 p.m.

DADABHOY COWASJEE'S SONS,
Secretaries.

Dadabhoy Boottee-street, Poona, 24th December 1885.

NOTICE.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account from 11th November 1884 to 30th June 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointments of the two Directors.
5. To appoint Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 26th inst. to 9th proximo inclusive.

On the conclusion of the above meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held for the purpose of passing special resolutions as mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th December 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 3rd February next at the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. for contract for the supply of different descriptions of soap as per schedule from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received on 3rd February next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a. m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar .. Mhow ..... Nussirabad .. Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad .... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ..	Leather articles, Bamboo and Rattan articles, &c.	Schedule No. 5 under
	Cattle Equipments and Dead stock	Do. No. 8

Tenders for the supply of Mule and Bullock Equipments under the above schedules, required for the above stations, except Bombay and for the stations subordinate to them, will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Poona, Mhow, and Karachi, as shown below. The new musters of these equipments, according to which the supplies will be received from contractors, can be seen at each of the Depot Transport Offices at the three stations. Tenders for the supplies required by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, will be received by him.

At Poona	For Poona ..... " Ahmednagar .. " Mhow ..... " Nussirabad ..	And their Subordinate Stations.
At Mhow	" Neemuch ..... " Ahmedabad .. " Deesa	Do. do. do.
At Karachi ..	" Karachi. " Hyderabad.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Dec. 1885.

SKIN HORSES
ROCKING HORSES.
TOYS.
TOYS
INDIA RUBBER TOYS.
DOLLS.
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DOLLS.

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General Merchants, 15, Medows-street, Bombay.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
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IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
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CAPITAL Rs. 1,000,000.

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ADHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., (ex-officio).

THIS company is now prepared to insure against FIRE on specially favourable terms, Merchandise, Buildings, Manufactories, Machinery, Houses, Warehouses and property of all descriptions.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW, on "Parly Hill," commanding an extraordinary charming sea view, consisting of a swing-room, Dining-room, and Five Bed-rooms, rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2. Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. It is entirely open to the westerly sea-breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO LET, with immediate possession, two very desirable SHOPS in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
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WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room as follow :—

A fresh consignment of 40 boxes of Cuvee de Choix, Champagne from Rheinland & Reimo.

To close consignment will sell off one box at a time, 50 cases quart and pint bottles of Norweigian Pale Ale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. :—

5 cases French cretons.
1 superfine black woollen cloth
4 casks brass wire
10 cases green colour
2 assorted soaps
1 case cut glass drops.
5 bales brown papers.
10 cases whitings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23th December, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Massive Gilt Black Frames.

By the best artists, without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs, comprising following subjects :—

By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers in the Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time, Courtship, Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Scene, Gamblers at the Well, Madonna, Who Invited You, House of Lords and Commons, Return from Hunting, Town, Country, Question of Love, Moonlight, &c., &c.

Now on view.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 29th December, 1885.

PROF. VAMBERY'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, at all Booksellers,' Price 8s. (post free to

THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR INDIA.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of bile pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst the most enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they maybe, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels lassitude and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affection and in wasting disease, scrofula tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution fully strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Sold by Chemists' Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. Where not as Pepper's Quinine and Iron is a Tonic so unpalatable as to be kept away from children. It is strongly recommended to be kept ready for use in the Colonies, and should always be in every case of fever or febrile complaint. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Mails-street, Poona.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort, on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

PARROT CAGES of white metal in 3 sizes. Rs. 8, 10, 12 each. PESTONJI SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

CRYSTOLIUM PICTURES, Crystolium Boxes Kartaline, Canvassine Boxes, Glasses of all sizes, Metallic Lustre and Painting Boxes,—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a MASTIFF DOG on board the ship "Arctic Stream," apply to Capt. Lyon or Mr H. Merwanjee, 18 Apollo-street.

ICES, ICES, four sorts daily, every day different kinds, also wines, spirits, and New Year cards of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

LADY WORK TABLES.—A Neat Ornament for Drawing-room, and useful Companion. Makes a good Xmas gift. Price Rs. 20. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, First-class certificated ENGINEERS, with Mill experience, for up-country Mills. Apply with testimonials to SORABJEE SHAPURJI and Co., Khetwady.

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT for a Railway Contract, thoroughly qualified and having previous experience. Address, stating salary expected, to D-52, *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, good Single and Double Terai Hats, suitable for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 4 to 7-8 cash only. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Meadows and Humam Street.

WANTED a pensioned Drummer and a Fifer to teach candidates the drum and fife. The Fifer must be able to play from music. For particulars apply to "The Adjutant, Okhamundal Battalion, Dwarka."

COME AND SEE new arrivals of Fancy Tweeds, latest fashions, Gents' Hats, Shirts and material for coating for Xmas season at new premises of Hajee Ebram Brothers, opposite Crawford Market.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne, Claret No. 1, qts., rs. 18; No. 2 qts., Rs. 15; No. 3 qts., Rs. 13; per dozen. Pints, Rs. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

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REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR NEW-YEAR CAKES at PEARSE'S—Free Ornaments, Fancy Boxes, Candles, &c.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a 2nd Class Marine Engineer, has also experience of Land Engines. Apply F.B., care of this paper.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

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IMMORTELLE WREATHS AND CROSSES for Adults' and Children's Graves. Apply Pr. HAMILTON and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Clare-road, Byculla.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 23. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 36 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; pints, Rs. 2-8 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

JUST RECEIVED—a select and choice assortment of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS by the best artists, from 4 annas each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 23 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80 No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-stre t, Bombay

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PARSON DASS & Co., Bombay, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovun Vunmall & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under constant Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE, issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT, MINCE PIES, FANCY GOODS, BON BONS, CRACKERS, &c., at PEARSE'S.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR,
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.

☞ *ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS* ☜

FOR SALE.

1.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. have been awarded the only medal for dress cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI SORABJI COMMISSARIVALA has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Rampart-row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (whereon are now standing temporary sheds and stable) situate, lying and being at Parell in the registration sub-district of Mandavi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,600 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 62 new No. 14,233, new survey No. 1-2513, and bounded as follows, namely, on the north partly by Western India (formerly Manchester) Mill premises and partly by public road, on the south by Kala Chowkee road, on the east by vacant land belonging to Western India Mill, and on the west partly by the property belonging to the said Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariwala and partly by public passage.—Dated the 21st December, 1885.

THAKURDAS & DHARAMSI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £320,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roesnisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices. The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	(Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included. Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

NEW ENGINES and BOILERS

now in stock.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairbairn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 25" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure always in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONG for Main Leatic.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY RREEE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St; London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. HOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICES.

NEW SHIPMENTS.

	Cash Rs.	a.
BASS' by Read Bros.....	5	8
GUINNESS'S do.	5	8
PILSENER, "Kron Prinz"	5	0
SPARKLING CIDER	6	8
NORFOLK DRY CIDER...	6	8
MINERVA SPRING WATER	4	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL...	13	0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 18th January next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of the date fixed for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar .. Mhow ..... Nussirabad .. Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad .... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ..	Cotton suttrunjees Cotton sheets	Under Schedule No. 19. Do. No. 20.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

(Sd.) E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 8th December 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 11th January next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of the dates fixed for Contract as specified for the term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1886 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ... Mhow ..... Nussirabad .. Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad .... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ..	Tea Indian	Under Schedule No. 29 A.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel.
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 4th January next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-keeper, General Bombay	Oil, kerosine (General Contract.) Oil, sweet, and oil, cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 24 A. Do. No. 24 B.	
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar .. Mhow ..... Nussirabad .... Neemuch ..... Kurrachee ..... Hyderabad..... Deesa..... Ahmedabad	Oils of sorts and oil kerosine. (Local Contracts.)	Do. No. 24.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Military Medical Students' Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sir Lancelot (s), from Mauritius; and Assam (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for Busreh; and Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Medusa will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A European soldier, while doing duty as a sentry at Pangim, committed suicide by shooting himself. The motive is not known.

POLO.—There will be a match this afternoon between the following sides:—White—Mr. Gray, Mr. Cloete, Mr. King, and Mr. Pease—*vs.* Colours—Athur Jung, Mr. Arthur, Major Beaver, and Mr. Macrae. Play to begin at 4-45 p.m.

CHRISTMAS BOXES.—Captain Walshe acknowledges, with many thanks, receipt of the following additional contributions towards the Government Workshops Christmas dinner and poor-box fund:—Mr. Thomas Summers, Rs. 10; Mr. E. Freeborn and other friends, cakes and fruit.

SUICIDE AND MURDER.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the bodies of Luchee, a woman, aged 30 years, and her infant daughter, aged 6 months. The deceased woman, it appears, in consequence of frequent quarrels with her husband, drowned herself and her child in the Gowalia Tank. A verdict was returned in accordance with these facts.

INFANTICIDE.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of a new-born male child, found lying in a cross-lane leading into Janjeekur-street. The deceased had apparently been strangled to death, and one of its arms broken. From the clothes in which it was wrapped, there is reason to believe that the infant was of Manomedan parentage. A verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder was recorded.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A third inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Peeroo Samseer, aged 50 years. Deceased was an oilman on board the steamship Werneth Hall, in this harbour. He was addicted to drink, and had been drinking since the 25th inst. He died on Sunday evening on board his ship. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

STEALING DUCKS.—A Goanese cook named Miguel Piedad was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two ducks belonging to J. D. Fonseca, a Small Cause Court bailiff, from his residence at Candawady, on Sunday. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of a further term of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Two women named Sowaree and Menghoo, living at Worleewada, were on Saturday night severely cut about the head and body by a fisherman named Handail Jughoo, a relative of theirs. The man absconded, and is still at large. The reason assigned for his murderous attack is, that, owing to his being put out of caste by his community, the two women had prohibited him from eating or drinking in their house. They are now under treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jauma, a woman, at Lower Colaba, has reported to the police that while she was absent from home on Sunday night she was robbed of gold and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 307.—Mirza Ooqna, a Mogul merchant, residing at Mody-street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain from his shop on Christmas day. It appears that a man in his service, named Mahomed Abdool Raimon, had sold the chain. Further inquiries are being made.—Mowjee Kessew, a butler at the Y. M. C. Association Rooms, Apollo-bunder, has reported the theft of two gold rings belonging to him, which he had left lying about the premises on Sunday.

THEFT OF THE MATRICULATION PAPERS.—The *Deccan Herald* is responsible for the following:—"We learn that the Bombay police have succeeded in getting a clue to the theft of the Matriculation papers, on which the Bombay University have forwarded a report to the Bombay Government, strongly recommending the prosecution of the guilty parties. It would be interesting to know how the police succeeded in tracing the guilt home. It appears that a Parsee teacher of the Proprietary School, on being questioned how he came to know that the questions were, confessed before respectable persons that he prevailed upon a Parsee candidate, with the offer of a bribe of two hundred rupees, to let him have the questions, and that he informed out of the candidate other questions as well by the offer of a further sum of fifty rupees; that he had not paid him the amount; that the candidate had brought him the questions, written in pencil, in his own hand; and that the candidate had given eight hundred rupees to purchase the questions from the Central Press. The Parsee candidate was, after this statement was made, arraced out, and on being asked what means he employed to obtain the questions, he gave up the name of a Bania candidate, who had joined him in thus unfairly obtaining the questions. This Bania candidate was then searched for, and, we have glad to learn, has, along with the Parsee candidate, made a clean breast of everything to the police, thus saving them much trouble. They have stated, we learn, the amount they paid by way of a bribe to have the questions communicated to them, and have named the person whom they bribed. Mr. Manockjee Bejunjee Cooper, the proprietor of the Fort High School, we understand, has been chiefly instrumental in tracing out the perpetrators of this foul scandal." We have hitherto, from motives of fairness to the parties concerned, refrained from entering into details of the reports that have been current regarding the abstraction of the Matriculation papers. It is said that Government have, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, sanctioned a criminal prosecution against the chief culprit, who, according to another report, has already absconded from Bombay.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE AT POONA.—The promoters of the local new English School and Fergusson College have succeeded in securing the site known as Nana's garden for the school and college.—*Deccan Herald.*

EDUCATIONAL.—We understand that the Educational authorities have asked the Government to place at their disposal the Nana's Wada and a portion of the city jail at Poona, for the use of the Government Training College and Boarding School.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA AT POONA.—We are glad to learn that cholera has been on the decrease in the City during the last few days. The Municipality deserve great credit for the result achieved, as it is owing to their exertions that the disease was not suffered to assume any serious form.—*Ibid.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

THERE was some misunderstanding as to which of the two sons of the late Thakore of Palitana should succeed to the gadee. We are glad to hear that the matter has been settled by Colonel Nutt, the Political Agent, who has thereby earned the thanks of the Palitana public. We have only one word to say to the new Thakore. Let him, once for all, come to terms with the Shrawak community of India, and he will be doing a good action in the commencement of his career.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

THE Khedawal Brahmins, of Nariad have undertaken a wholesome work which deserves every encouragement. The practice of selling a girl in marriage to the highest bidder is very common amongst certain classes of Hindoos. It is not observed so much in Bombay as in the districts. In Gujerat, Kaitywar, and Cutch a girl of twelve is sold to a husband of sixty without the least compunction. The whole thing is little better than slavery. From the pernicious practice follows the hateful child marriage and infant widowhood. The Khedawal Brahmins, who hold a high rank in their community, have taken up the question, and, unaided by the educated classes, have determined to stop the evil practice. They have formed themselves into an association, and have sent letters to their casemen in Oomreth, Sojitra, Anand, Mahuda, and other places, inviting them to join in the good cause.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THEEBAW'S DEPOSITION.

As to the deposition of Theebaw we must take it to be conditionally justifiable. The well-being and safety of his own country needed it, and the future peace of India also required it. It would have been unfair to expect better things from him. But whether he was a conscious or an unconscious criminal—he himself strongly protests that he is the latter—the anarchy and the barbarities which were bred under his government and affected British Burmah, and also affected the honour of our rulers, have unavoidably disturbed his sleeping neighbouring giant. In the interests of our good name and prosperity, however, we may be allowed to state that it is an imperative duty to inquire minutely into the assertions made by Theebaw of his innocence, and ascertain for ourselves if they could be treated with that complete mistrust, an illustration of which is interestingly supplied this week by that astute politician of Madras, Sir T. Madhavrao, K. C. S. I., in the brief page he has quoted from the old history of Travancore in the *Madras Times.* Though only the slenderest hope may exist as to Theebaw's restoration to some limited authority as a restored ruler, the accusations against him after being fully formulated, if found in the main to be sufficiently weak, ought to help him to be kept in an honourable style as the retired and respected feudatory of the Queen.—*Guzerat Mitra* (Surat).

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

THE following further evidence has been recorded by the Commission:—Rama wad Nanda Thakur.—I work as a labourer, when I can get work. I live at Borgaun Khurd. There are thirty houses of Thakurs in the village. I have no cattle, nor have any of the other Thakurs any left. I have a wife and four children. When I can't work I collect roots and bulbs in the forest of Karanda, and wild plantain. We eat hare, deer, birds, ghorpads (a kind of lizard), crabs, and wild cats—not rats, mongooses, locusts, or bandicoots. I eat bread, when I can get it, of nachni, vari, sawa. I don't eat mhowra bread, but collect the flowers, and if no Government contracter comes I give them to the cattle. For fifteen years we have not been allowed dalhi. We have no ploughs. We cultivate by rab small plots of flat warkas by hand with the kudavna. My crop this year was two maunds of nachni and four payalis of sawa. I have not eaten the grain yet. I have managed to get work, and so have been able to save it. It will, with care, last for two months. Every two or three days I get work at 2 annas for a day in grass-cutting and the like. I have to pay assessment for the land in all 2 annas 9 pies. I take headloads of dead wood occasionally, but I do not get green wood, because the forest guards prevent my doing so. They would not allow us even to take dead wood. I collect it if the guards are not about. I collect apta, temburni, palas, wild plaintain leaves, torne, karwande, sikakai, jambul, and mangoes for sale. I also take grass to Matheran for sale. I am not allowed to take honey or wax. Apta and temburni leaves I collect and sell to the contractors. I earn four or five annas each time I take these leaves to the contractors. This sale lasts for about fifteen days. I make the collection in two days. During that time all the Thakurs, men and women, are engaged. My earnings include those of my wife and family. We collect in the whole forest, wherever we can get anything. We find very little dead wood in the lower forests where people obtain their sindad. It is in this lower forest that we cultivate our nachni, &c., but not in the allotted portions of the warkas. I have paid my own expenses to come here, because I have come to ask for indulgence for the Thakurs. We paid a subscription of from two to three annas per house to the Thana forest Subha. It was paid to Atmaram Tepnis. The Thakurs have become very poor; we want more land for warkas. There is land to be given, not covered with jungle, though it is in the Government forest. We also want permission without obstruction to collect dead wood and leaves. We also want to get wood to build our houses; we have had to steal. If the guard meets us he ill-treats us. He makes us give him fowls for nothing when we cut wood for our houses. To make it look old we put it in water and daub it with mud.

Cross-examined by the Commission.—When I do not meet the contractor I sell the mhowra flowers to those who own cattle. We make one or two rupees per annum by keeping and selling fowls. One but forest guards take our fowls. It takes about two-and-a-half bighas to grow two maunds of nachni. We take firewood to Chowk and Karjat. We get about twenty days' work in the kunbis' fields at transplantation time, and also five or six days at reaping time. Weeding is done by the kunbis themselves. We try to get this work outside our village, but we don't go as far as the railways to work, because we can't get firewood and can't stay in the cold. We get employment for about two months in taking grass for Matheran. Till then we take headloads of firewood to the market. Each trip takes two days. We don't ask for leave to dalhi, but only give us more land to cultivate as we do now. Government, we know, won't let us daithi.

Tanna Jima Dhangar, inhabitant of Bergaon Khurd, Camp Kolhar, said.—There are fifteen or twenty houses of Dhangars at Borgaon Khurd. There are Dhangars at Varosi and Sondevadi—about twenty houses in all. We breed cattle. Tuka Dhangar has the most cattle—about forty. I have four or five. I am not the poorest. We graze in the forest when the auction has been held, and also in the other village lands outside. We pay the contractor a fixed lump sum. I pay eight annas for mine. We graze except in portions which the contractor keeps for grass. We use inferior (myacli) wood for our huts. We fetch this and our firewood. The guards try to stop us, but we give them milk and butter and square them. When the forest grazing was not auctioned we paid a fee to Government. What we ask for is that the grazing should not be auctioned, but that Government should let us graze as before, paying fees, and that we should be allowed firewood and wood for our huts. We want also to be allowed to return to our habitations inside the forest.

Examined by the commission.—We used to pay four annas per buffalo; cows were always exempted. Some few of us have a little land. Two have rice lands, and all have a little warkas cultivation near our houses, cultivated by plough or kudavna. We pay per plough Rs. 2-2, or per kudavna 12 as. 9 pie. About ten cultivate with ploughs. I get about two or three maunds of grain a year. We do not do field work in kunbis' land. I used to have forty or fifty head of cattle twenty years ago. The cattle of others have similarly diminished. The grazing has diminished, because the contractor does not let us use all the land, and only allows us to graze for two months. Besides we used to graze all the year round when we paid fees. Our cattle in the hot months from February live principally on leaves. We do not get leaves as we did.

THE MILITARY FRACAS AT POONA.

THE *Deccan Herald* in its account of the military disturbance at Poona says:—Since Saturday afternoon, all sorts of alarming news have been flying about the Cantonments regarding a quarrel between the men of the two regiments now stationed at Wanowrie; but, when it is understood that the *emeute* had its origin in the canteen, and was the result of drink and nothing more, much of the anxiety caused by the exaggerated rumours must die a natural death. Saturday afternoon's dispute might have had very serious consequences, had not the officers of the regiments arrived in time to prevent further fighting and, perhaps, bloodshed. The men of the two companies of the 61st Regiment seem to consider those of the 4th King's Own unsocial, and the latter return the compliment. However this may be, apparently they cannot pull together; and when wine is in, wit is out, and so the unfriendly feeling, very possibly of a few, under the influence of an extra glass or two at the canteen, manifested itself in blows. The usual prelude to a fight being indulged in, blows were exchanged, and, of course, the men of the respective corps took up sides and like a spark in a hay-stack, the fight became pretty general. Hard blows were struck, but the *melee* was an unequal one. What hitherto may have been lightly passed over, considering the season of the year, assumed a most serious aspect; for some of the men, in the excitement losing all control over themselves, fired a couple of shots. Fortunately, however, for themselves and for those who were fired at, no damage was done by the shots; but, of course, the rough handling indulged in on both sides is pretty evident from the black eyes and bruises visible. Four of the men have been sent to hospital besides a sergeant who seems to have fared very badly. As soon however as the officers arrived on the scene order was at once restored, the men obeying the words of command addressed to them.

The cause of quarrel was, we learn—but we must speak with reserve on the subject—due to a Corporal of the Royal Lancaster Regiment who challenged (in the Gloster Regiment canteen) a man of the latter regiment. The challenge was accepted, and when after a couple of rounds, he got the worst of it, the Corporal obtained assistance. The men of the Gloster Regiment remonstrated with him, when high words ensued, followed by a free exchange of blows. Shortly it assumed the appearance of a severe combat, kicks and stones being freely used on both sides. When the men of the Lancaster Regiment found their opponents getting the better in the struggle, some one sounded the "charge" which was the cue for a large number to turn out with fixed bayonets. A murderous attack then commenced against the men of the Gloster Regiment. To make matters worse, some one, it is believed, of the Lancaster Regiment fired two rounds of ball ammunition, which fortunately did not have any fatal effect, only one man of the Gloster Regiment being wounded in the calf of the leg. Several men had to be taken to hospital, belonging to both regiments, and two are now lying there in a critical condition. The fratricidal hostilities were brought to a close by the Sergeant-Major being informed of the state of affairs, when he ordered the regimental fall-in to be sounded. Picquets were posted to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance, and the men of the Lancaster Regiment were confined to barracks. There were rumours rife that another attack would be made about midnight; but the measures adopted by both regiments prevented this plot from being carried out. Colonel LaTouche was on the ground shortly after the occurrence, and the rifles of the Gloster Regiment were inspected, but no ammunition was found deficient.

The *Poona Observer* in its account of the *fracas* says:—On Saturday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, a soldier belonging to the 4th King's Own, stationed at Wanowrie, being under the influence of liquor, commenced to chaff a sentry of the 61st Regiment—a detachment of which is also stationed at Wanowrie—until the latter could stand it no longer and prepared to convince his antagonist by the Englishman's argument of the fist. The King's Own man bolted, however, followed by the sentry, who struck him down with the butt-end of his rifle. The occurrence was witnessed, it appears, by some soldiers of the King's Own who armed themselves with clubs and at once came to the rescue. This brought out the guard and a reinforcement of the Gloster men, who turned out with their rifles, and the *melee* became general. The 4th King's Own men appear to have got the worst of the fight as two of their numbers were considerably damaged, one having his eye poked out and the other sustaining serious injuries about the head and body. Yet another man had his face damaged and his nose broken. The injured men were quickly conveyed to the Military Hospital. The Regimental buglers sounded the turn-out, and both regiments turned out accordingly, under arms, and proceeded to the scene of the disturbance. During the row, two men discharged their rifles, fortunately without injuring anybody. The officers commanding, and Colonel C. B. LaTouche, the Cantonment Magistrate, were early on the spot engaged in quelling what might have otherwise proved a very serious riot. As soon as matters had quieted down a bit, sentries were placed along the road separating the barracks of the one regiment from those of the other.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the overland mails of the 11th Dec. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Grey	Mr Foxon
Mr and Mrs Thornton	Mr F Henderson
Miss Cadell	Mrs Loveday and infant
Mr J Scott	Mrs and Miss Strange
Mr W Oak	Mr Edwards
Mr E Morgan	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Naish	Mr S Begg
Mr F Kehl	Surg-Genl Deakin
Mr and Miss Ballward	Mr Muhry
Mr J S Taylor	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Webb	Mr S M Barry
Mr Farran	Mr Lamborne
Mr P de Saone	Mr Chandaraker
Mr and Mrs Lowell	Mr W C Leggatt
Mr Shaw	Colonel J B Taylor
Mr and Mrs J B Richey	Mr S Turabull
Mr S Smith	Mr W Cole
Colonel Cory	Col and Mrs Hasted
Mr Apear	Mr F D Parker
Mr Jas Douglas	Col Pemberton
Mr Slater	Mr H Brereton
Mr G Errington	Mr Hans Justus
Rev H G Gray	

FROM SUEZ.

Col Upperton	Prince Odoovsky
Col Descharmes	Col Lazelle
Maj de Torcey	Capt Mills
Col Tumler	Dr Browning
Maj von Halgenow	Mr Bloodget
Maj Baron von Hünen	

FROM ADEN.—Surg-Genl Hewlett.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, visited the barracks of the 2d Life Guards at Windsor on Wednesday, and Her Majesty distributed medals to a number of non-commissioned officers and troopers for distinguished gallantry during the Soudan campaign.

The new Turkish Minister, Rustem Pasha, was introduced to the Queen at Windsor on Monday and presented his credentials.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned for Monday next.

A notification appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette* that Her Majesty had appointed General Sir Donald Stewart to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The Queen has created Major-General Prendergast a Knight Commander of the Bath in recognition of his skilful conduct of the expedition to Burmah.

The elections are now virtually over, and the result appears certain to be the return of 251 Conservatives, 333 Liberals, and 86 Parnellites.

A requiem mass was celebrated on Saturday at St. James's Roman Catholic Church, near Manchester-square, for the repose of the soul of the late King of Spain. Representatives of the Queen and Royal Family and nearly the whole of the *Corps Diplomatique* were present.

The annual Cattle-Show was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Show in the afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has undergone a relapse at Torquay, and is again confined to his bed, but the latest reports are favourable.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., on Monday made a speech at Birmingham on the administration of India, maintaining that the time had arrived when the natives should be intrusted with a greater share in the management of their domestic affairs.

A heavy snow-storm on Tuesday in Caithness-shire greatly interfered with the polling for the county.

Mr. Holt Hallett on Tuesday delivered an address to the Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh on a survey for railway connexions between India, Siam, and China.

Mr. E. Bernard, of Nashville, United States, reports the discovery of another new comet.

Colonel Tevis, who was Conservative candidate for the South Molton Division of Devonshire, died suddenly on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

Major W. H. Murphy, 2nd Battalion West Kent Regiment, was thrown from his horse while hunting on Saturday near Maidstone and sustained fatal injuries.

Two steamers, belonging to the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company, were in collision off Grimsby on Friday. One vessel, the Grimsby, sank, and the stewardess was drowned.

The steamer Hayle, of Aberdeen, was in collision on Saturday with an unknown vessel near the Bell Rock light. The last-mentioned vessel sank, and it is feared the crew were drowned.

A man named Perry fell down dead suddenly while about to poll at Rochford on Friday.

Two lunatics in Plymouth Workhouse quarrelled on Saturday, and one of them was killed.

Miss Ind, a young daughter of Captain Ind, was killed at Colchester on Monday by being thrown from her pony.

A man named Nash has been committed for trial at Swansea for throwing his young daughter into the sea, whereby she was drowned.

Miss Allen, from Birmingham, on Saturday, committed suicide by leaping into the sea from the pier at Rhyl.

A quarrel has broken out between the Irish and the Welsh workmen employed at a colliery near Wrexham, and there have been several conflicts, in which some men on either side were injured.

George Thompson, a coloured seaman, convicted of the murder of a woman in Liverpool, was executed on Tuesday in Kirkdale Gaol.

Daniel Minahan, a labourer, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on Monday in Newgate Gaol.

At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Dillon, M.P., expressed a hope that the Radicals in Parliament would join the Parnellites in an honourable alliance.

A large party of men, masked and disguised, visited an evicted farm at Ballyconrary, Tipperary, early on Friday morning and drove off 35 cows, firing on the care-takers, who attempted to prevent them.

A party of moonlighters entered a farmer's house at Dooneen, Kerry, early on Monday morning, dragged the man from his bed and made him swear to give up his farm.

OBITUARY.—Sir Alexander Reid, Bart.; Sir William Ogle, Bart.; Sir William Maxwell, Bart.; Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York; Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S.; Maj.-Gen. J. J. Dansey, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. W. H. Crichton, C.B., Mad. Ret.; Dowager Lady Antrobus.

THE only obstacle to an armistice between Servia and Bulgaria appears to be the evacuation of the Widdin district by the Servians, which King Milan desires to make contingent upon the withdrawal of the Bulgarian troops from Servian territory. Yesterday the Servian Government threatened to renew hostilities, as the Bulgarian propositions for peace were unacceptable; but it is believed that Austrian advice will prevent a renewal of the war.

The proclamation to the inhabitants of Eastern Roumelia, which was to have been issued in the name of the Porte by the Turkish Commissioner, has been withheld from publication.

The Slavophile party in Russia are loudly calling on the Government to give support and encouragement to the Bulgarian nationality, but the official organs deprecate this language; but there is a belief that Prince Alexander is being restored to favour at St. Petersburg.

A considerable force of Montenegrin troops has been sent to Vasojevic, on the frontier.

There is still much excitement in Greece, but it is not now apprehended that any incursion will be made on the Turkish territory, which is held by a formidable force.

No further intelligence of importance has been received from Burmah, but order is maintained at Mandalay. *The Times'* correspondent with the expedition has been ordered by General Prendergast to leave, and has been compelled to return to Rangoon.

Complete tranquillity prevails in Spain. All the representatives of foreign Sovereigns deputed to attend the funeral of King Alfonso have arrived in Madrid.

There has been some desultory firing between the Arabs and the garrison at Kosheh, but no serious encounter has occurred. The British troops have been reinforced, and as a considerable addition to the Arab strength is arriving it is probable that an attack on the position will shortly be made.

The Italian commander at Massowah having assumed sole control of the town, and having sent away the Egyptian commander, the Porte has made a formal protest against this proceeding.

The French Chamber, by a considerable majority of votes, has decided to consider the Bill for increasing the import duties on corn, notwithstanding the objections urged by the Government.

A robbery of jewels of an estimated value of £20,000 has been effected in Vienna from the shop of the Court jeweller. Tools bearing the names of English makers having been left behind, it is believed that the thieves were English.

The session of the United States Congress was opened on Tuesday at Washington. In the President's message reference was made to the excess of revenue over expenditure, and it is suggested that reductions may be made in the duties on imported necessaries.

Mr. Vanderbilt, the well-known speculator and financier, died suddenly on Tuesday in New York. He is reported to have left a fortune of nearly 50 millions sterling.

The Transvaal Boers have completely triumphed over Massowa's tribe.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 27.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·015
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	180

* From midnight to midnight.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE general elections were practically over when the mail left England; all the 670 members of the new House of Commons having been declared by Thursday night, except those for Orkney and Shetland and Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, where the polling took place in the following week. The members who have been elected may be thus classified:—248 Conservatives, 330 Liberals, 4 Independents, and 86 Nationalists. In four cases Nationalists have been returned for more than one constituency, so that when Parliament meets new writs will have to be issued. There has been a double return for the St. Andrews burghs in consequence of a tie. The agents of both candidates have acquiesced in this, so that there will not be a scrutiny. It follows that on the assembling of Parliament the Speaker will issue a writ for a fresh election.

ABERDEENSHIRE—Eastern Division.

Mr P Esselmont, L	...	6509
Mr H W Gordon, C	...	3155

ANTRIM—East Division.

Captain James McCalmont, C	...	4180
Mr M R Dalway, L	...	2105

South Division.

Mr J W E Macartney, C	...	5047
Mr J D Barbour, L	...	3685

ARGYLLSHIRE.

Mr D H Macfarlane, Crofter	...	3340
Mr W Mackinnon, C	...	2856
Mr J S M'Caig, L	...	670

AYRSHIRE—Southern Division.

Mr Eugene Mason, L	...	7357
General Alexander, C	...	4947

BERKSHIRE—Wokingham Division.

Sir George Russell, C	...	4714
Mr Edwin Lawrence, L	...	3062

BERWICKSHIRE.

Mr E Marjoribanks, L	...	3753
Colonel Milne Home, C	...	1225

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Buckingham Division.

Captain E H Verney, L	...	5467
Sir Samuel Wilson, C	...	4016

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Mr G B Clark, Crofter	...	2110
Mr Clarence Sinclair, L	...	1218

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—Newmarket Division.

Mr George Newnes, L	...	3956
Mr Edward Hicks, C	...	2985

Wisbech Division.

Mr John Rigby, L	...	3919
Captain Selwyn, C	...	3596

CARLOW.

Mr E D Gray, N	...	4801
Sir James Butler, C	...	751

CARMARTHENSHIRE—Eastern Division.

Mr David Pugh, L	...	4487
Sir M O Lloyd, C	...	2122

CARNARVONSHIRE—Arvon Division.

Mr W Rathbone, L	...	4562
Colonel Platt, C	...	2831

CAVAN—West Division.

Mr J G Biggar, N	...	6425
Mr S Sanderson, C	...	1779

CHESHIRE—Hyde Division.

Mr T G Ashton, L	...	4546
Mr W J Legh, C	...	3990

Knutsford Division.

Mr Alan de Tatton Egerton, C	...	4663
Mr J E Barlow, L	...	3419

CUMBERLAND—Cockermouth Division.

Mr C J Valentine, C	...	3845
Sir Wilfred Lawson, L	...	3835

CORK—North Division.

Mr J C Flynn, N	...	4982
Mr J M Walsh, L	...	102

South.

Mr J E Kenny, N	...	4823
Mr Conner, Loyalist	...	195

West.

Mr James Gilhooly, N	...	3920
Mr J H Payne, Loyalist	...	373

CORNWALL—Camborne Division.

Mr C A V Conybeare, L	...	2926
Mr A P Vivian, L	...	2577

St Ives Division.

Sir John St Aubyn, L	...	3313
Mr C C Ross, C	...	2576

Truro Division.

Mr W B Smith, L	...	3816
Mr W N St. Aubyn, C	...	2883

DENBIGHSHIRE—Bromfield Divison.

Mr Osborne Morgan, L	...	3831
Sir Herbert Watkin Wynn, C	...	3438

Vale of Clwydd.

Colonel Cornwallis West, L	...	4586
Major C S Mainwaring, C	...	2992

DERBYSHIRE—High Peak Division.

Captain W Sidebottom, C	...	4190
Mr J F Cheetham, L	...	4190

Mid Division.

Mr J A Jacoby, L	...	5447
Mr J B Barrow, C	...	3067

Western Division.

Lord Edward Cavendish, L	...	5020
Mr F C Arkwright, C	...	4138

DEVONSHIRE—Barnstaple.

Mr G Pitt Lewis, Q.C., L	...	4577
Mr A Kekewick, Q.C, C	...	3734

South Molton Division.

Lord Lymington, C	...	4923
Colonel Trefusis, C	...	2923

Tavistock.

Lord Ebrington, L	...	5390
Mr Imbert Terry, C	...	3172

DONEGAL—East Division.

Mr A O'Connor, N	...	4089
Mr Thomas Lea, L	...	2992

South Division.

Mr Bernard Kelley, N	...	5055
Mr A H Forster, Loyalist	...	1389

DORSETSHIRE—Eastern Division.

Mr P C Glynn, L	...	4543
Mr G H Bond, C	...	3846

Northern Division.

Mr E B Portman, L	...	4520
Mr Humphrey Sturt, C	...	3031

Down—South Division.

Mr J F Small, N	...	4935
Mr W H Kisby, C	...	3743

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Mr A Orr Ewing, C	...	4514
Mr R T Reid, L	...	3357

DURHAM—Bishop Auckland Division.

Mr J M Poulton, L	...	5907
Mr D'Arcy Wyvill, C	...	2280

North-Western Division.

Mr Atherley Jones, L	...	5081
Colonel Wilbraham, C	...	3085

South-Eastern Division.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, L	...	5603
Sir George Elliot, C	...	4884

ESSEX—Romford Division.

Mr John Westlake, L	...	4970
Mr J Theobald, C	...	4306

Saffron Walden Division.

Mr Herbert Gardner, L	...	4755
Mr C H Strutt, C	...	3006

South-Eastern Division.

Colonel Makins, C	...	3707
Mr W H Wills, L	...	3500

Walthamstow Division.

Mr E N Buxton, L	...	4300
Mr T Baring, C	...	4125

FALKIRK GROUP.

Mr John Ramsay, L	...	3104
Mr Samuel Mason, C	...	2204
Mr J G Weir, L	...	814
Mr J Reschill, L	...	75

FERMANAGH—South Division.

Mr Henry Campbell, N	...	3574
Mr Frank Brooke, C	...	2181

FIFESHIRE—Eastern Division.

Mr J Boyd Kinnear, L	...	4538
Mr John Gilmour, C	...	2577

GALWAY—East Division.

Mr Matthew Harris, N	...	4966
Mr R Nugent, L	...	392

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Forest of Dean Division.

Mr T Blake, L	...	5143
Mr J W Plunkett, C	...	2421

Tewkesbury Division.

Mr J R Yorke, C	...	4666
Mr G Samuelson, L	...	4484

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Mr C F Macintosh, Crofter	...	3555
MacLeod of MacLeod, C	...	2031
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, L	...	1897

KENT—Ashford Division.

Mr W P Pomfret, C	...	6020
Mr G C Whiteley, L	...	4895

Dartford.

Sir W Hart-Dyke, C	...	4488
Mr J E Saunders, L	...	4006

St. Augustine's.

Mr A Akers-Douglas, C	...	5842
Mr A Simmons, Labour	...	3882

KERRY—South Division.

Mr J O'Connor, N	...	2742
Mr O'Connell, Loyalist	...	133

KILKENNY—North Division.

Mr E M Marum, N	...	4084
Mr B Bellew, C	...	174

South Division.

Mr P A Chance, N	...	4088
Mr R De La Poer, Loyalist	...	222

KING'S COUNTY—Tullamore Division.

Mr J F Fox, N		
Mr W H Walsh, L		

LANARKSHIRE—Govan.

Mr William Pearce, C		
Mr G Bennett Burleigh, L		

North-West.

Mr John Baird, C		
Mr R Cunningham Graham, L		

Partick.

Mr A Craig-Sellar, L		
Lord H Lennox, C		
Mr Murdock, Crofter		

LANCASHIRE—Clitheroe.

Sir U Kay-Shuttleworth, L		
Mr J O Scarlett-Thursby, C		

Gorton.

Mr R Peacock, L		
Mr D I Flateley, C		

Lonsdale.

Mr W G Ainslie, C		
Sir Farrer Herschell, L		

Prestwich.

M

COMMER

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ALTHOUGH busine
been more in name t
has been very little go
pate transactions of any
Year. The share bazaar
The Bank of Bombay re
ing on Saturday shows the

	Lo.	Branches	
Public Deposits at Head Office			
Other Deposits			
Loans			
Bills Discounted			
Cash with other Banks			
Cash and Currency Notes			

Although nominally made up to
return, of course, only shows the p
Wednesday evening, when the bank
holidays. The withdrawals under th
"Other Deposits" are, no doubt, due t
tions in anticipation of the interval, and
treated, therefore, as an indication of an
trade demand.

EXCHANGE.—As we anticipated would be
case, owing to the comparatively unfavourable r
of the last biddings for Council drafts, our ma
for sterling to-day opened with a very weak feel
at Wednesday's closing quotations, and notwit
standing comparatively steady reports from Cal
cutta, a decline of 1-32d. has been established
during the day. Bank telegraphic was done in
the morning at 1s. 5 29-32d., but could not be
repeated at the close, and Bank demand for May
was fixed at 1s. 6d. Credits for January delivery can
be negotiated at 1s. 6 3-16d., bnt there is almost
nothing in the shape of private paper offering. We
quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 id.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 6 5-32d.	"
Francs " "	1'91½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but comparatively steady. Fours ready we quote at Rs. 97½, January delivery at Rs 97⅝, and February delivery at Rs. 97 3-16. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 99⅜ to ½.

COTTON.—The only telegraphic intelligence in respecting the staple is Reuter's New York telegram of Saturday, which makes no change in prices.

It enables us, however, to make up our usual weekly comparison of the American crop figures.

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	258,000	209,000	291,000
" exports to U. K.	89,000	91,000	86,000
" " Cont.	61,000	46,000	59,000
Total receipt since 1st Sept.	3,410,000	3,511,000	3,329,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,023,000	1,219,000	100,000
" " Cont. "	994,000	991,000	792,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,100,000	1,048,000	1,260,000

Here to-day we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance, and prices are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered, with next to nothing doing.

FREIGHTS are about as dull as they well can be. The Inchmorish is reported fixed for Liverpool, immediate loading, at 18s. new scale, and the Lady Amstrong, for Alexandria at 16s. 3d. per ton new scale. Current quotations are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	13-9 wheat 20 cotton	15 to 22-6
London	13-9 wheat 21-3 cotton	15 to 22-6
Open Charter	20	21-3 to 25-6
Havre	18-9 to 20	20 to 25
Dunkirk	20 to 21-3	21-3 to 25
Antwerp	20 to 21-3	20 to 25
Marseilles	25 to 2	20 to 25
Trieste-Venice	32-6 to 2	32-6 to 35-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th December, as compared with the statement of the 19th December :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 19. Rs.	Dec. 26. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public deposits at Head Office....	40,74,294	38,30,310
do. do. at Branches.....	12,65,340	12,01,165
Other Deposits	2,83,02,061	2,72,07,142
Post Bills	99,625	1,00,925
Cash Credits undrawn.....	7,04,113	9,36,989
	4,69,45,433	4,57,66,431
ASSETS.		
Govt. & otherauthorized Securities	33,38,442	33,38,442
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	17,53,427	20,76,068
Loans, on Security of do	20,61,042	20,74,589
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,196	1,196
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,74,59,981	1,65,56,726
Stamps	33,741	33,687
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,75,240	
Amt. applied in reduction..	2,65,000	3,10,240	3,10,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents		9,25,353	10,04,017
Cash and Currency Notes		2,10,62,011	2,02,71,466
		4,69,45,433	4,57,66,431

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Edinburgh, 2,078 tons, Captain W H Hood, sails to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain H Sibery, sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain T Collins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr J Baillee as passengers.

THE schooner Kong Lee, 243 tons, Captain J Hansen, arrived in harbour the 27th instant from Bangkok (15th Nov), with a cargo of timber. She is consigned to Messrs Wm Bell and Co.

THE ship Sir Lancelot, 886 tons, Captain McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (6th Dec), with a cargo of sugar. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,011 tons, Captain C Alexanderson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Skipton, 1 gentleman and 1 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Sir Lancelot (s) ...	McDonald ..	Mauritius, Dec. 6.
	Assam (s)	Cole	London, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Java (s)	Kindall	Busreh.
	Werneth Hall (s)..	Collins	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer County of Edinburgh, Hood for Calcutta.
" Clan Graham, Alexander, for Liverpool.
" Clan Lamont, Sibery for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Waverley, for Havre.
" Inchmornish, for Liverpool.
" Ravenna, for London.
" Henry Bolckow, for Busreh.
" Lady Armstrong, for Alexandria.
" Commilla, for Busreh.
" Clan Mackenzie, for Genoa &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM LONDON.

Umberto Arbib & —32 cases varnish, N Shurufally and Co; 41 drums linseed oil, S Tayjee and Co; 48 cases aniline dye &c, J Goomanchund; 27 casks paint of sorts, R and Cruddas; 460 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 4 cases printed books, Tract and Book Society; 21 packages bacon and hams, A Salmon; 432 kegs paints, 23 cases varnish and 50 drums linseed oil, A H Chandabhoy; 25 packages matches, M Oomerbhoy; 50 bottles quick-silver, H Goculdas; 43 casks beer, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 52 cases brandy, Manecksjee Bhicajee; 50 cases brandy, Latham and Co; 5 cases brandy, S Hormusjee Battliwalla; 92 cases wine, whisky &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Nepaul s—3 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Richardson and Cruddas; 18 cases bacon and hams, M Bhicajee; 22 cases butter, cheese, hams, bacon and provision, Green and Read; 11 cases hams and bacon, Treacher and Co; 50 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 31 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally; 100 boxes candles, S M Goolam Hussen; 12 cases cheese, hams and bacon, Bolton and Co; 59 cases provisions, S H Battliwalla; 7 cases hams, bacon and cheese, W J Essai; 4 cases medicine other sorts and 27 cases oilmanstores, A Tribhkan; 25 cases cheese, hams, bacon and oilmanstores, D Burjorjee; 4 cases phosphodyne, Hajee Moosa Suleyman; 1 case enamelled ware, 1 case hardware, 1 case smoking requisites and 3 packages tobacco, J Neuberg.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—22 bales brown paper, Munguldas Girdhurdas.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nepaul s—3 cases saffron, B and A Hormarjee.
St Rubattino s—30 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy. 30 cases vermouth, P Cowasjee and Co; 196 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—51 cases whisky, E Bazonjee.
City of Canterbury s—8 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

St Rubattino s—60 cases brandy, D Dadabhai; 2 cases and 1 cask claret, P Cassanillo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 25.

Allen, Lt, Bl 27th Punj Inf, on leave, from Delhi.

DECEMBER 26.

Braganza, Surg, Bo 16-Inf, on leave, from Suakim.
Holmes, Capt, Bl 45th Sikhs, on duty, from Suakim.
Newtop, Col, Bo 2-Dorset Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.
Avetoom, Surg, Bo I M D, on duty, from Suakim.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 26.

Wickham, Lt, Sub-Comy Gl, Transpt, to England.
Leslie, Lt, Bo 2-N I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Jervis, Maj, Bl 1st Ba Durh L I on duty, to Allahabad.
Luard, Lt, Bl 1st Bn Dur L I, on duty, to Allahabad.
Kelly, Vety Surg, Bl A V D, on duty, to England.

DECEMBER 27.

Pearson, Capt, B 2 B S, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Francis, Lt, B 5 B L I Transpt, on leave, to Kirkie.
Mander, Col, B P W D, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 28.

Master, Lt, Ma 2 East Sur Regt Prob for Staff Corps, to Madras.
Coke Lt, B, 2 B I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 29.

The Band will parade at the Oval on Wednesday, 30th inst., for Brigade practice at 7 a.m.

In consequence of all the Instructors being required at the Cooria range for the Western India Rifle Association Meeting, there will be no parade during this week.

Lieut H Stead is granted two months' leave of absence from this date.

Officers and non-commissioned officers wishing to attend the classes of instruction for certificates of proficiency are requested to meet at Headquarters on Wednesday the 30th inst., at 7-30 p.m.

Officers Commanding B and D Companies are requested to furnish the probable numbers for 2nd January, 1886, as soon as possible.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in statements as accurate as possible showing the numbers for the parade on the 1st January, 1886. It is hoped that all members will do their utmost to attend.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
PAYS UPWARDS of HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders. The Invested Funds in hand amount to upwards of Six Millions steadily increasing, and Assurances on carefully selected lives for upwards of £1,000,000 Sterling. New Assurances have been placed on the books every year since 1865, a result which is continuously maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom.
FORMS OF APPLICATION.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of the name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER, SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 31-8 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 36-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66-0 " "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East St. Bombay : 43, Road Esplanade.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.
THE Reverend Edward S. Summers, Principal Serampore College, writes :—"After a long time, I write to say that the spectacles with the new lenses that you have put in suit me very well indeed. I would have written sooner but that I have not been able to write at all for some weeks past. Having recovered the use of my hand, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the skill with which you have managed to suit my eyes, both when I first came to you, and afterwards when my sight had improved through the rest that I gave them, and the use of the first pair of spectacles supplied. If this letter will be of use to you as a testimonial, you are welcome to use it."
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GREAVES—WESTLAKE—December 28, at Girgaum Mission Church, John R. Greaves, Broach, to Mary Beatrice, elder daughter of John Westlake, Esq., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

SAALFELT—On Christmas Day, at Madras, Catherine, the dearly beloved wife of Mr Andrew William Saalfelt, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

IN his new work on "Popular Government" Sir Henry Sumner Maine has made an important and timely contribution to the philosophy of contemporary politics. The considerations which he puts forward in the essays on "The prospects of popular government" and the "Nature of Democracy" have not much to recommend them to people to whom the immediate issue of the struggles of parties are the be-all and the end-all of politics. But they summon us to the contemplation of abiding principles in comparison with which the mere modes of political energy and the transient insincerities of party propaganda are of the smallest account. Sir Henry Maine's political philosophy is as nearly as may be a philosophy without assumptions. For the assumptions, for example, that popular government has necessarily an indefinitely long future before it, that its tendencies are necessarily progressive, and that "the everlasting rule of right" necessarily works in all its forms, he has the scantiest respect. Much as in his greatest work, "Ancient Law," he displaced the *à priori* theories which assumed a golden age of natural law, in a return to which mankind would find its highest good, so here he combats the assumption for which Rousseau and the Encyclopœdists are more than any one else responsible, that the natural condition of mankind is the Democratic, and that nature, equity, and expediency alike require us to return to it. The "*revenons à la Nature*" of Rousseau lives, if not in the phrases at any rate in the modes of thought and in the seldom challenged assumptions of Democracy. Sir Henry Maine in this connection quotes Mr. Bancroft, the American historian, whose apostrophe to his countrymen—"Your ascent to power proceeded as uniformly and majestically as the laws of being, and was as certain as the decrees of eternity"—is a familiar illustration of the habit of mind which remains amongst us to this day—a true but seldom suspected inheritance from the French philosophers of the last century. We can match it any day in the declarations of English statesmen who know nothing more of Rousseau than his name, but who have managed to acquire enough of the spirit of his teaching to take it for granted that the unchanging laws of political being sanction whatever may be decreed by the people themselves. That "unbounded confidence in the wisdom of the English people" which a witty and a very sensible Bishop the other day declared to involve the belief that the English people have unbounded wisdom is an outcome of the assumption in question which would be very serious if there were any reason to believe it to be sincere. The mere assertion of it is one of the tricks of the platform which is understood everywhere except amongst the lower intelligences to which it is addressed. But the mere assertion of it has a bad effect both upon those who assert it and upon those who hear it. The unboundedly wise become rooted and grounded in the belief that, as Mr. Bancroft would say, the laws of being and the decrees of eternity find their expression in the ballot-box; while the assertors of their unbounded wisdom are compelled by the proclamation of their belief in it to take to a new *rôle*, of which it may be said that whatever it is, it certainly is not that of the teacher. Sir Henry Maine's account of the matter is that while the leaders may be as able and eloquent as ever, they are manifestly listening nervously at one end of a speaking tube, which receives at the other end the suggestions of a lower intelligence.

Nor is the right answer to this that, having gone as far as we have in the direction of purely democratic government, there is no help for it but to accept it as it is, and give free rein to all its tendencies, the bad as well as the good. We are not dealing here with a mere Jeremiad against modern systems of government, such as the atrabiliar pessimism of Carlyle would have prompted him to deliver. Sir Henry Maine thinks neither better nor worse of Democracy than that it is "simply and solely a form of government," which has the same functions to discharge as other forms of government, which has to submit to the same tests of success, and which has to pay the penalties of unwisdom as surely as they. In questioning its assumptions and indicating its failings, actual and potential, a critic like Sir Henry Maine may do it a far greater service than by bestowing upon it the unreal flatteries by which constituencies are wooed and elections are too often won. It is not an Ark of the Covenant, upon which no impious hand may be laid. If there is any truth in the complaint of the *Times* about "the pitiful spectacle" of the employment of Mr. Gladstone's subtle intellect in the manufacture of transparently sophistical explanations of the overthrow of his party in the boroughs, it is time that some such corrective as the application of the scientific method to the elucidation of political problems were resorted to. There is unaccustomed severity in the remark of an anonymous correspondent of the *Times* that "many prominent persons, if they would bring the claptrap of the last month to the test which such standards as the works, say, of Sir Henry Maine show to be available for political matters, and if they had been so educated as to possess any right conception of the duty of intellectual honesty, would die of shame at the contemplation of their own utterance." But something nearly as severe was said some years since by the Duke of Argyll, and we have seen and heard much in the interval to warrant serious inquiries as to the safety of some of the paths along which the political movements of the time are being directed. The august sanction that was given not long since to the relegation of economic principles to the planets was a bad beginning, and it has been viciously improved upon in these later days, when a new electorate has had to be courted by the tempting plausibilities of an aggressive Radicalism. The corruption of the old close borough system is a constant theme with the school who find nothing but excellence in the newer methods. Yet it is too early to assume that the evil even in nowhere but in them last has been heard lish politics. Sir Henry Maine reminds us that there are two forms of bribery—the promising or giving to expectant partisans places paid out of the taxes, or the director process of legislating away the property of one class, and transferring it to another. Of the first there are not even rudimentary traces in the inducements held out or hinted at on the platforms of either party; of the second the traces are plain and prominent, and Sir Henry Maine draws in no degree upon his imagination when he says that it is here that the corruption of these latter days is likely to be found. And there is no evidence that when he wrote these essays he had read the well-known "Radical Programme" and the candid elaborations of it contained in some of Mr. Chamberlain's later speeches.

The evil would be of small account if it were as easy to popularize sound teaching upon these matters as it is to popularize unsound. We may be satisfied as to the intellectual sufficiency of Sir Henry Maine's examination of current theories, without being at all satisfied as to its sufficiency for coping with a propaganda the strength of which consists in the largeness of its promises to the class least qualified for judging whether those promises are capable of fulfilment, or if capable, whether their fulfilment would tend to public good or harm. Mr. Auberon Herbert has done something to put in an easily accessible form the economic arguments against the new doctrines of "ransom." But he does not mount platforms as he did in the old days when he was one of the rising hopes of militant Radicalism; he writes to the *Times*, and the number of readers of the *Times* amongst the people to whom an easy distribution of other peoples' acres has been promised is unfortunately small. He doubtless trusts much to the "filtration" process. If he cannot teach the new social strata themselves he may hope to teach those who call themselves their teachers, though for the time some of them have taken upon themselves less noble functions. There is no reason why under a Democracy, as under other forms of government the greater impulses of political life should not come from above, or why the ultimate creators of opinion should not be men with whom politics is a science rather than a collection of devices for perpetuating the reign of a particular party. We have looked of late upon something different from this. There has been an abdication of teaching and correcting and restraining functions on the part of the leaders. They have made tempting offers, and then, as Sir Henry Maine would say, they have anxiously waited at the end of the speaking tube to learn what the response would be. It is not in this way that the Democracy will be best served, or that the dangers incidental to popular government will be guarded against.

THE Kashmere State is not at present in a very satisfactory condition. For years past the people have patiently submitted to the evils they have had to suffer at the hands of their rulers. The barrier of lofty mountains that separates the Jummu portion of the State from the Vale of Kashmere accounts probably for the apathy of the Jummu officials, who are not only foreigners owing to the distance from the Vale, but being Hindoos are also strangers in religion, the greater number of the subjects of the Maharaja being Mahomedans. The character of the Kashmere people is submissive, but this may be owing, in a measure, to long years of oppression. Under their Afghan rulers the Mahomedans were even more oppressed than they are now under their Hindoo rulers; but the character of the rule of the latter is as injurious as that of any previous tyranny. There is apparently one main object in view with the present rulers, and that is to make as much money out of the people as is possible. When the taxes are collected the scheming of the Pandits begins. There is only one caste of Hindoos in the Vale Kashmere, namely, the Brahmin, called Pandit. The Pandits are very old inhabitants and may have belonged to the first Aryans who penetrated into India, for in those days the institution of caste was not so divided as it has since become. There are very few of the Pandits who do not demand some pecuniary consideration when the tax is collected, the effect being too often to add seriously to the amount of the impost, though somtimes the tax is in this way partly avoided. If an heir to the throne is born at Jummu there is a cess ordered throughout the State, and then comes another opportunity for the Pandit. There is no *Gazette*, nor any means, except the rudest, of publishing the intentions of the Government, and if there were a Government proclamation could not be read by all, there being no system of state education and few private schools; and under these circumstances it may be readily understood how easily the intentions of Government may be mis-stated by unscrupulous officials. The zemindars and cultivators are the worst off of all the subjects of the Kashmere Maharaja. The tax-collector succeeds in obtaining from the cultivator by threats and subterfuges as much as he can of the remaining half of the produce, after he has apportioned for the Government the first half, leaving the cultivator a very small portion for his own consumption and for seed for the next year's crop. For the State to take one-half the produce as a tax on the land is most unusual, but for the ruler of a State to take no care that after securing this large portion for the State the cultivator shall have the remainder for his exclusive use, exhibits a lamentable amount of negligence which naturally provokes much indignation. Some change for the better has, however, set in since the duties on exports have been abolished and those on imports reduced to a nominal rate. The Government of India will doubtless take care that this change is permanent, and that no return be made to the former tariff. The trade of the Kashmere State has been seriously crippled by these prohibitive duties, the result being that some time must elapse before prosperity can be enjoyed by traders and merchants. The burdensome and ruinous assessment on the land still remains, and before the people of Kashmere can be prosperous the land must be liberated from a tax that utterly destroys every attempt at improved cultivation and sinks the whole class of cultivators in a slough of poverty and despair.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India is growing in usefulness and importance, and its influence is being felt in all parts of the Presidency. When it was established some time ago doubts were entertained as to its future. Events, however, have not justified these doubts, and the Association may now be fairly considered to have passed the experimental stage of its existence, and to have a permanent habitation in Western India. It has ramifications in many of the principal towns and cities in the Presidency. Quite recently branches were opened in Kurrachee, Dharwar, and Sholapore, and we understand that before long branches will be also opened at Nagpore, Shahabad, and Bulsar. The membership is also increasing; the finances are in a flourishing condition, and altogether the position of the Association must be regarded as a very satisfactory one. A great deal of useful work has already been accomplished, and so long as the Council devotes its energies to the task of improving the condition of the poorer portion of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community it must continue to receive widespread sympathy and support. One of the most useful features in connection with the Association is the Education Fund. This fund has been established with the object of assisting members to provide for the education of their children and other near relatives dependent on them, and this is proposed to be done by a system of stipends and prizes. The stipends are of two class. In one class the stipend is granted for prosecuting studies up to the standard fixed for the entrance examination of the Bombay University, and is in no case to exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, or be granted for a longer period than twelve years. The other class of stipends, which shall not be less than Rs. 20 per mensem, is intended for students prosecuting studies at a college of medicine, science, or arts, or undergoing technical training in any branch of industry, trade, or profession. For the present the finances of the Association do not admit of a larger grant than Rs. 1,000 from cash balance and a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 being made towards the fund, but probably with continued prosperity we shall witness more activity in this field of usefulness. The education of the young is a branch of the work of the Association which the Government might be reasonably asked to support.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 11.

I WAS obliged to ask a friend to write my letter for me last week, as I had to go away up into the North to help in the North Lonsdale and West Cumberland elections. My good fortune did not desert me on this journey, as both the candidates I went to speak for were successful, one of them defeating Sir Farrer Herschell, and the other Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The Conservatives have not had many other victories to congratulate themselves upon this week As Mr. Labouchere puts it in *Truth*, with that delightful outspokenness which must be so intensely annoying to his less candid political friends, one Radical cow "has romped home," an easy winner. The boroughs have found Mr. Gladstone out, and taken his majority away from him. But he has found compensation in the counties, where the newly emancipated Hodge, who knows nothing of the injury done to English honour and interests by the late Government's gross mismanagement of foreign affairs, has taken seriously the Radical promises that, if the Liberal party come into power, the land of the country shall be parcelled out among the labourers. The heart and brain of England have repudiated Mr. Gladstone, but he has not appealed in vain to the belly. Still, with all his efforts, he has failed to get the majority he wanted. There are now only two elections left undecided, and one of them is for the Edinburgh University, which will probably return the Conservative Lord-Advocate, Mr. Macdonald. The new Parliament will therefore be composed of 251 Conservatives, 332 Liberals, and 86 Parnellites. Sir William Harcourt tries to argue that these figures indicate a decisive Liberal triumph. But the Liberals have not now a clear majority in a House of 670 members, whereas in the last Parliament they had this advantage, their numbers being 343 out of 652. It is true that the Conservatives have not greatly improved their position, their proportionate strength being much the same in the new as in the old Parliament. The real gainers are the Parnellites, who have secured more than the full number of members added to the House by the latest Reform Act, and now constitute a compact and formidable body, eighty-six strong. But, for reasons of their own, the Parnellites will, for the present, vote with the Conservatives, thus giving Lord Salisbury's Government a clear majority over the Liberals. It makes me laugh to read Sir William Harcourt's virtuous lamentations over this "unholy alliance," for the late Home Secretary is the most unscrupulous of place-hunters, and would stick at nothing to get back into office. But it is evident that the Irish people are utterly distrustful of the capacity of the Liberal party to deal fairly with them, for they have not sent to Parliament a single English Liberal. Mr. Parnell personally has indeed expressed the opinion that the concession of Home Rule can only be made by the Liberals; and, no doubt, he is right in holding this opinion. The Tories cannot give Ireland Home Rule, though, for my own part, I would vote willingly for giving both Ireland and Scotland separate Parliaments, if the former would relieve us of Mr. Parnell, and the latter of Mr. Gladstone. England might then be left at liberty to manage her own affairs, without being domineered over by either Irish Nationalists or Scotch partisans of the Grand Old Man. But English Radicals will unquestionably go further than the Tories towards satisfying Mr. Parnell. They have already, I hear, sounded him as to the terms on which he would conclude a new alliance with the authors of the Kilmainham Treaty; but the shrewd Irish leader has rejected these overtures, being content to wait and see what Lord Salisbury will bid for his support. The Cabinet meets on Monday to begin the work of preparing a programme for the Session. There is no longer any talk about resignation. Even Mr. Gladstone himself must by this time have come to the conclusion that he cannot carry a vote of want of confidence in the Government when the House of Commons settles down to business. Mr. Chamberlain is understood to have made up his mind not to serve under Mr. Gladstone again in a Ministry in which the Whigs would have all the best places; and Sir Charles Dilke on Wednesday made the significant declaration that party obligations are not paramount just now, and that he and his friends are disposed to consider favourably any measures brought forward by the Conservative Government. He referred more especially to any Bill for the extension of local government. This will, no doubt, be the first question dealt with by the Ministry. Lord Salisbury at Newport foreshadowed a scheme applicable to the whole United Kingdom. The difficulty will be to settle what powers can safely be entrusted to local authorities in Ireland. It is easy to talk of granting to Irishmen equal rights with those enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen, but the boldest politicians will hesitate when the time comes for translating these fine phrases into definite acts. Take, for instance, the crucial question of the control over the police. Can a Conservative Government venture to give the management of the police force in Ireland to local boards composed of men who boycott Irish loyalists? It is at this point that the strain will be felt which the Radicals count upon as likely to prove fatal to the Tory-Parnellite alliance.

One passage in Sir Charles Dilke's speech of Wednesday shows what a change has already been wrought in the Radical way of looking at things by the shifting of the base of Liberalism from the boroughs to the counties. Mr. Gladstone pretended to pay the counties for their revolt in 1880 by repealing the malt-tax. In the same manner, Sir Charles Dilke now speaks of the necessity of introducing into a Local Government Bill proposals for relieving local taxation by the transfer of funds from the Imperial Treasury. It is notorious that the Radicals in previous Parliaments have steadily resisted all grants for the relief of local taxation; but now of course, as the labourer has a vote and uses it for the benefit of the Liberal party, the agricultural interest must be considered. Sir Charles Dilke is evidently straining every nerve to recover his lost popularity. A well-known Liberal member of Parliament made to me yesterday the unfeeling commentary on his professions of unwillingness to turn out the Tory Government, that Sir Charles knows very well he could not take office in a new Ministry at present, as, if he were to do so, he certainly would not be re-elected for Chelsea. So the prudent Radical baronet seems determined to make the best of a bad job, and play with as good a grace as he can command the thankless part of a perfectly disinterested and public-spirited statesman.

Now that the turmoil of the elections is over, there is a chance that more attention may be paid to imperial affairs. Lord Salisbury's reputation cannot but be greatly enhanced when the English people have time to reflect on the singular skill and good fortune with which the Government has managed the foreign business of the country during the last four months. The happy issue of the Burmese war affords a most pleasing and instructive contrast to the bungling manner in which the late Administration would have gone to work in trying to bring King Theebaw to his senses. Fresh troubles, again, are springing up in Egypt, the Mahdists having, as Lord Wolseley predicted they would do, advance across the desert to attack our troops, since we shrunk from going to seek them at Khartoum. The English Government will now have an opportunity of crushing the Soudanese Arabs once for all. Mr. Gladstone magnified a little difficulty into a most formidable danger, and it may be hoped that the military authorities in Egypt will now have a free hand given them, and be allowed to make short work of a really contemptible enemy. But the most delicate task the Prime Minister has to accomplish is that of preventing Russia from turning to account the troubles that have arisen in the Balkan peninsula. Lord Salisbury has shown excellent judgm
identifying the policy of England with the a
of Prince Alexander, who has played his car
remarkable audacity and address, and has
himself worthy to be the leader and m
of an independent nation. The interfere
Austria to protect the Servians has na
had the effect of alarming the Russians, who
the extension of Austrian influence in the dir
of Constantinople; and the Emperor of R
instead of regarding the Bulgarian union
aversion, is now reported to be meditating
best means of coming to the aid of
Alexander. The object of English diplo
should be to shut out the intervention of
those Great Powers; for, if once Austrian
appear on the scene in Servia, and Russian
in Bulgaria, we may be assured from old expe
that the two Emperors will come to terms
the division of the spoil, and that both Servi
Bulgaria will soon cease to exist as indepe
States. Mr. Gladstone cannot be trusted
with the firmness required in an English Mi
at such a crisis; and it may safely be pre
that the new Parliament will be very rel
to turn out of office the present Secreta
Foreign Affairs.

The Indian delegates have shown up to t
hour of their stay in England the same la
judgment which has ruined their missio
made them the laughing-stock of all sensible
They went down the other day to Birmin
where Mr. Bright paraded them as the n
allies of the Radical party, and denounce
present system of government in India in
of unmeasured vituperation. Then they
viewed Mr. Chamberlain, and invited h
undertake the management of their schem
the introduction of representative institutio
India. Evidently, these gentlemen have
nothing from their visit to England, or
would not have made the mistake of rem
under the sole control of the Birmingham C
Instead of advancing the cause they came
to advocate, they have done it infinite har
creating an impression that educated nati
India are the bitter enemies of a Conser
Government.

The restitution of the fort of Gwalior to Sc
is, I suspect, an act of policy due to the initi
of Sir Lepel Griffin, rather than of Lord Du
or Lord Randolph Churchill. The very
Agent of the Governor-General in Central I
combated some time ago Mr. Boulger's argu
for effacing the armies of Native States,
maintained that the time had come when we
look on native princes as pillars of the
pire. It is a bold departure to not me
give Scindia back his ancestral fortress, but
power him to augment his army. Probably,
Dufferin proceeds on the assumption that
should either trust a man thoroughly, or no
all. Yet there may have been a concealed me
ing in the hint contained in the Viceroy's spe
that, owing to the extension of the railway syst
the English can repress disorders as promptly
Jhansi as they could twenty years ago f
Gwalior itself. One thing must be borne in m
that Scindia's importance in the imperial sy
of India is infinitely less than it was before
conquest of the Punjab. The troubles which
beset the English rulers of India have not
origin in any of the Mahratta States, but sprin
on far distant frontiers; and the princes in
interior of India are not at all likely ever to
the opportunity of coming into contact with
emissaries of Russia or France, or to be tempt
commit themselves to disloyal intrigues,
English authority has been fatally weakene
defeats in Afghanistan or Burmah. It may, t
fore, be a safe and wise policy to abandon th
system of distrust, so far as Scindia and pr
similarly situated are concerned.

My friends in Bombay will like to read the
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TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 28.

At the recent attempted attack by Shans at Shoagyeen, a naik of the Bombay Grenadiers shot a rebel across the river, fully seven hundred yards off. The Shan fell dead flag in hand.

The best arms in the possession of the rebels are muskets looted from the police, which did not carry across the river, whilst our rifles easily reached the jungle on the opposite bank. The insurgents were driven from Sittang and Wunpadaw with considerable loss. One Phoongie leader has been captured. The Shoagyeen column then advanced to Kyaikto, communicating with Moulmein. Detachment garrisons will be left at Thatone and Kyaikto. There is reason for believing that the rising has been effectually stamped out in this direction.

Three small detachments are operating in the Syriam sub-division. Colonel Street and party had a successful engagement on Saturday, killing twenty-one and capturing arms and ammunition.

Telegraphic communication is still unrestored. The police here have arrested 308 men.

On Saturday the French man-of-war Champlain arrived from Singapore.

THE BOMBAY *VS.* CALCUTTA MILITARY CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The match between the Bombay team and the Garrison commenced this morning. The Bombay team won the toss, and about 11-30 went in, Hills and Prevost going in first. A bad start was made, four wickets being down for eleven runs. Wilkins and Prevost made a stand, when the latter was bowled at 33. Wilkins played well for 19, and Prevost and Lindner for 11 each. The latter was not out. The total score was 62.

For the Queen's, Captains Hamilton and Boddan, 23 and 36 respectively, and Private Wilcott 13, not out, were conspicuous. The total score stood at 111.

In the Bombay second innings Hills and Prevost scored 22 and 11 each, and at the call of time four wickets were down for 47. Pottinger, not out, 5.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

ACCIDENT TO A RACE-HORSE.

Metal, the English horse, imported by Lord William Beresford, now the property of the Maharaja of Durbhunga, and winner of the Viceroy's Cup on Saturday, met with an accident this morning, injuring his chest against the railings of the course. Dunn, his jockey, is reported to have broken his ankle.

THE NATIVE CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The National Conference was a great success. Among others, delegates from Meerut, Allahabad, Benares, Mozufferpore, Assam, Orissa, East Bengal, Rajshahye, Krishnaghur, and Burdwan were present, and took an active part in the proceedings. The elite of native society, including the Maharaja of Durbhunga and almost all the editors of the native papers, attended. Among other subjects the reconstitution of the Legislative Council, the retrenchment of expenditure, the Civil Service question, and Lord Kimberley's reply on the subject of the separation of judicial from executive authori s in the administration of criminal justice in the mofussil were considered. Special stress was laid on the first subject. It was suggested that there should be enlarged representation of the non-official element by election from local boards, chambers of commerce, trades associations, universities, &c. It was suggested also that there should be power of interpellation and control over finance.

THEEBAW'S FUTURE RESIDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 28.

A correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, who visited Ranipet yesterday, says it has a pleasant climate just now, being cooler than Madras, but is infested with mosquitoes. The largest house there, containing nine rooms, is being thoroughly repaired, and Messrs. Deschamps and Co. have *carte blanche* up to Rs. 15,000 for furnishing it. Extensive stabling is being prepared.

THE KARAMANIA.

The Karamania has left Madras for Calcutta in tow of the Clive. Excepting a broken rudder post and being a little strained, she is apparently uninjured.

DEPARTURE OF LORD REAY FOR BOMBAY.

Lord Reay visited the harbour-works this morning, and, with Lady Reay and Captains Annesley and Phayre, left this evening for Bombay.

MADRAS *VS.* CEYLON CRICKET MATCH.

The cricket match between Madras and Ceylon commenced this morning. The Madras team went in at the first eleven and scored 179, of which King, who made such a fine score at Bangalore the other day, contributed 57, Lieutenant Waterfield 32, and Mr. Kindersley 29. The innings ended at 3-40.

The Ceylon team went in at four o'clock, Fairlie scoring 27, Walker 22, Vandersparr 13, Ingall 16, not out, Shand 2, not out.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The tenth anniversary of the Theosophical Society was celebrated this evening. There was a large attendance, including eighty delegates. Several speeches were delivered, including one by Baron Von Weber from Germany.

MARRIAGE OF THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 28.

The Gackwar was married this afternoon at the Nazarpaga with oriental magnificence. The bride arrived in a carriage at half-past four; the Gaekwar and Resident on State elephants at 5. At a quarter to 6 the firing of guns announced the completion of the marriage ceremony. The European guests were entertained with a nautch during the ceremony in the Durbar Room, where the Dewan distributed pansupari and wreaths among the visitors.

NEW TOWERS OF SILENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWSAREE, DEC. 28.

A Tower of Silence erected at Bardolee by public subscription was consecrated with great solemnity on Saturday morning in the presence of a large congregation of Parsees, numbering over fifteen hundred, who had specially come from Bombay, Surat, Nowsaree, and the adjacent towns and villages. The assembly included Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and his son (Mr. Framjee), Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamshedjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dr. Ardeseer Kama, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, secretary, Parsee Punchayet, and others. Excellent arrangements were made for the accommodation and comfort of the visitors. A spacious marquée was erected for the performance of the religious ceremonies. Dustoor Dorabjee, the high-priest of Nowsaree, assisted by several other Dustoors and Mobeds, commenced the Jusun at 9 a.m. When the ceremonies were over, the Dustoor, on behalf of the Parsee residents of Bardolee, presented an address to Mr. Dinshaw Petit, expressing in very complimentary terms their obligations not only for the large contribution he had made, but also for the zeal and interest he had evinced in making due arrangements for the erection of the tower. The address, after having been read, was handed to Mr. Dinshaw, with a costly shawl, amid deafening cheers. Mr. Dinshaw in a few appropriate words replied to the address, and presented shawls to two or three leading townsmen for their zealous and warm co-operation. On Sunday morning the Tana ceremony in connection with the laying of the foundation of another new Tower at Mowah, ten miles distant from Bardolee, was also performed by the same high-priest in the presence of a large concourse of Parsees, including Mr. Dinshaw Petit and the Bombay gentlemen named above. Here also an address was presented to Mr. Dinshaw Petit, thanking him for his readiness to comply with the request of the Parsee residents of the town to undertake the arrangements relating to the erection of the new Tower, which had been a long-felt want. The reception accorded to Mr. Dinshaw and his party was enthusiastic both at Bardolee and Mowah. The large gathering at Bardolee was the first of its kind. The police, arrangements made by the founder, Nowrojee Hormusjee Patel, were in every respect perfect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER REPORTS.

LISBON, DEC. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here the day before yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran interrupted *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Henet, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon Tavoy route to Bangkok still interrupted beyond Rangoon.

Aden, Dec. 27.—Mail for Mauritius will probably close noon Monday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 27.

10 p.m.	76·4

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·8

FOREIGN OFFICERS FOR THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE P. and O. Company's mail-steamer Assam, which arrived yesterday, brought several of the representatives of the foreign Powers who, on the invitation of the Government of India, are proceeding to the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The Italian representatives, namely, Brigadier-General Saletta and Captain Valleris, arrived some days ago. The officers who arrived yesterday were Colonel Descharmes and Commandant de Torcy, representing France; Major von Hagenow and Major Baron von Hünen, representing Germany; Colonel Türnler and Colonel Prince Odoevsky Malsoff, representing Russia; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lazelle and Captain Mills from the United States. The officers were met at Suez by Colonel J. Upperton, C.B., and Captain A. Montanaro of the Bengal Staff Corps as representing the Government of India. All the foreign officers now appear to have arrived with the single exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Louis Esterhazy of the Austrian Army. They will be the guests of the Commander-in-Chief on the 30th inst., and will spend New Year's Eve with Lord Reay. On the following day they proceed to the Camp at Delhi.

THE Volunteer Club dance which was to have been held on the 22nd instant and had to be postponed owing to the Town Hall being previously engaged, is now fixed for Wednesday, the 6th January.

MAJOR ADELINO A. CORLHO DA CRUZ, the new Governor of Diu, has taken charge of his office.

SENHOR MOUSINHO ALBUQUERQUE, the new Chief Engineer of the Goa Railway on the Portuguese side, has commenced a wholesale reduction of overseers and inspectors, many of whom had no better recommendation than that they were the protégés of somebody or other.

MR. RAMASAWMY MOODLIAR, C.I.E., is one of the most charitable men in Madras, and he dispenses his charity without regard to creed, sect, or nationality. He has recently offered to place the sum of Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of Monsieur Richaud, the Governor of the French settlements in India, for the purpose of building and fitting up a Lying-in Hospital for the poor of Pondicherry. Monsieur Richaud, acting on his usual energy, is losing no time in making the necessary dispositions for the formal acceptance of Mr. Ramasawmy Moodliar's generous and benevolent offer, and is busy selecting a suitable site for the building, devising plans, &c.

THE appointment of General Sir Donald Stewart, the late Commander-in-Chief, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, is notified.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has been invested by the Queen with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Truth writes:—"I understand that Lord Lyons intends to resign the Paris Embassy very shortly, and I have reason to believe that he will be succeeded by Lord Lytton.

The following paragraph appears in the number of *Truth* received by yesterday's mail:—"The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh goes out to India by next week's P. and O. steamer, and I hear that he has no intention of returning to England. The Maharaja will have to be very careful in his proceedings, or he will quickly get himself into the black books of the Indian Government. I hear, however, that he has only been permitted to go back to India under rigorous conditions. The Maharaja has not yet found a purchaser for his Elveden estate, which is believed to be the best property for "big bags" in England. It will be decidedly a white elephant to its embarrassed owner unless he can get a purchaser or a tenant."

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON has made perpetual an injunction obtained by the Earl of Lytton against a firm of book-sellers in Bath, named Mechan, to restrain them from selling or publishing a book containing letters between the late Lord Lytton and his wife.

THE important post of Ordnance Consulting Officer at the India Office has been filled up by the appointment of Major J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., late officiating Superintendent of the small-arms Ammunition Factory at Dum-Dum, Bengal. Major Colquhoun served in the last Afghan war, being present at the capture of Peiwar Kotal.

IT is announced from Melbourne that the federation of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania will be complete on the 9th inst., and that the first meeting of the Federal Council will take place on Jan. 25, 1886.

IT is reported that Messrs. Rothschild Brothers have officially notified to the French Syndicate of Electricity that they have resolved to form a company for working the newly invented system by transporting force by electricity. The success of the recent experiments between Creil and Paris has, it is understood, led to this resolution.

FOUR young boys of Newark, New Jersey, who were recently bitten by a rabid dog, were to leave New York for Havre, in the steamer Canada, on the 12th inst., to undergo remedial treatment by M. Pasteur.

A TELEGRAM from Hauzikhan on the Afghan frontier, dated the 2nd inst., says:—"The frontier has been satisfactorily demarcated as far as this place, ninety-three miles from Zulfikar and forty miles from Meruchak. The Commission will halt here for ten days pending the survey of the country to Meruchak. It is hoped to continue the work during the winter. In any case, the demarcation to the Oxus should be finished by the end of March. The health of the members of the surveying party is excellent."

THE prevalence of very serious rioting in the country districts has been one of the worst features of the recent electoral contest. In the boroughs, with one or two notable exceptions, the struggle was conducted in a quiet business-like way; but in the new county voters on both sides, and in all parts of the country, have inaugurated their emancipation by destroying the property and assaulting the persons of their opponents. "Such conduct," remarks a home paper, "is an intolerable disgrace to the nation, and, should it be persevered in in future elections, must lead to the adoption of very sharp and stern ways with the disturbers of the peace. Englishmen pride themselves on the sobriety and orderliness of their political campaigns; and it is quite certain that the public, as a whole, is bitterly ashamed and angered at the excesses reported from various quarters, and will insist that its solemn judgment at the polls shall not in future be recorded to an accompaniment of brickbats and broken heads."

THE following amusing and thoroughly characteristic letter was, the *Morning Post* says, recently addressed to a Conservative candidate of a northern constituency. It shows that Young England still has some of the old strain left which has hitherto always brought the country well out of every difficulty:—

Lancashire.

Dear Sir,—I write to give you my most sincere wishes that you will get into Parliament. I hope you won't think this letter cheeky, or me either. My schoolfellows have asked me to write and ask you if there is anything that we can do for you in any way. At the Grammar School we are nearly all Conservatives, with the exception of a few; we had a most awful fight yesterday as to which was the best, Liberals or Conservatives. The head master was out and only the under master was there, so we fought bravely and licked the Liberals into pot hats, excepting one who would not be knocked into one. We all liked your speech very much at the meeting the other night, and admire what you said about Sir——, "that if he got in you were sure that he would do his duty to the best of his ability." If you would like us to hammer William S.* we will do so with the greatest of pleasure. There is a placard put up in the town about the questions that he asked you, and what Major B. said to him. If you see me to-morrow will you please tell me whether it will please you if we hammer him? Sometimes when you come into H——will you ask for a half-holiday for us? To answer my questions, look for a lad about fourteen years old, 5ft. high, with dark hair and eyes, and very fat indeed.—Hoping you will not be angry with me. I remain, yours, etc.

* William S. is a local Radical who tried to heckle Mr. Ainslie, but did not get much support from the audience.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under the heading of "India's loss in Parliament," says:—"Perhaps the severest loss during the electoral cyclone is that suffered by India—by the India, that is to say, of the Indians. It is not only that the chance of its people being represented in the House by one of themselves who is peculiarly fitted by facile speech to describe the needs of that country and the aspirations of his compatriots has been lost for an indefinite period. There is also the defeat of Mr. Slagg, who had fairly gained the ear of the House on Indian questions, and one of whose principal objects was to have moved for that thorough inquiry into Indian affairs to which Lord Randolph Churchill himself is pledged, and which is long overdue. There is also the loss of Mr. William Digby, who, as a journalist and a non-official, could have presented views of Indian affairs that the House much needs to hear. On the other hand, there is Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, whom the electors of Wolverhampton have failed to secure, and who, as a civilian of the modern Liberal order—a statistician of first-class ability—could have checked and restrained the far too authoritative dicta of the India Office and too confident parliamentary spokesmen. But India's damage in the election scrimmage is still worse than is indicated by the above cited direct losses. There will be eighty or more half-dozen members, including Sir Lewis Pelly, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Sir Roper Lethbridge, whose counsels, judging from their antecedents, will be the most pernicious that the House could receive at this juncture, when all native India will be in despair at the rejection of its appeal to the electors. The first and last of those just named are deeply tarred with the pitch of the Afghan war of 1878-9. Mr. Maclean, as a journalist, has always advocated a forward policy, and is a recognized enemy of native States."

TELEGRAMS from Vryburg state that General Joubert, on the occasion of the attack made by him upon Massouw, had 900 Boers, and that Massouw had only 100 natives in the Kopje. The blacks only surrendered on the failure of their water-supply. Three Boers were killed by the Korannas; the rest were hit in cross-firing. Some of the women and children were shot. Thousands of sheep and cattle were captured. The natives, it is added, had not meant to fight; but the narrative is confused and contradictory. Fourteen of the Boers were wounded. Fighting has again broken out between the Pondos and Bacas, with loss of life. The Pondos attacked the Rhode Mission Station, driving out the school-people and threatening to burn down the station. The Bacas, a loyal tribe, crossed into Pondoland for the purpose of assisting the school-people, and several engagements took place. In Bastoland Colonel Clarke, assisted by Letsea, has effected peace between Masupha's son and the chief Kamauella. Colonel Clarke peremptorily declined the proferred aid of Lerothodi, who was advancing with a large force, and ordered him back.

THE United States Government has been concentrating a large force of troops to be moved to Salt Lake City in anticipation of a conflict with the Mormons. It appears that some Mormons made an attempt to waylay and assassinate the deputy marshal, Collins, who was felled with a club, but, firing a pistol, killed one of his assailants. Collins, on surrendering to the Federal authority, was confined in the gaol. The *Salt Lake Herald* issued an extra edition, calling upon the Mormon Church to avenge the death of a "saint." A mob soon surrounded the gaol, but did not attack it. As the condition of affairs was threatening, the Governor, Mr. Murray, asked for military aid, and Collins was taken into the fort for protection. The fort being also threatened, the Secretary for War was called upon for aid.

THE following Scottish peers were elected in Holyrood Palace on Dec. 13 to sit in Parliament:—Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Lindsay, Earl of Northesk, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Orkney, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Mar and Kellie, Viscount Strathallan, Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Borthwick, Balfour, Blantyre, Polwarth, and Sinclair. The Marquess of Queensberry denied allegations made regarding his religious belief. Not being fully heard, he protested, and left the meeting.

THE Madrid *Official Gazette* has published a royal decree, signed by the Queen Regent, granting a general pardon to all press and political offenders, excepting those persons who are subject to military laws, and who have committed offences against military discipline.

TELEGRAMS from Algeria announce that violent shocks of earthquake have been felt at Mascara, Blidah, and Medeah, and that several houses have fallen in. Three-quarters of the village of Msila have been destroyed, killing thirty-two persons and injuring twelve. The residence of the French Administrator at Bordj-Serpant also fell in, burying several Europeans in the ruins.

THE *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—"Military men sometimes receive very different rewards for somewhat similar services. General A (in Burmah) marches ten thousand men into the enemy's country, fights a little battle which is hardly a battle because the enemy doesn't want to fight and doesn't know how to do it, occupies the enemy's capital with next to no resistance, and brings the war to a speedy conclusion. The transport and commissariat were the great difficulties, and these have been managed with success. For his services General A is made a K.C.B. General B (in Egypt) does much the same thing. He too conducts a campaign in which the fighting is a matter *pour rire*, and in which supply and administration are the affairs of chief importance. For this General B gets a peerage and a large grant in money. We do not say that General Prendergast is insufficiently rewarded for the Burmese operations. But perhaps the General in the Tel-el-Kebir campaign was rewarded rather too well."

THE Marquis of Salisbury has written to Mr. William Thomas Lewis, general manager of his collieries, informing him that the Queen has been pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the great importance of the industries with which he has been long connected, and of the manner in which his duties have been discharged.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Madrid, in the *Cologne Gazette*, the agreement between Germany and Spain with respect to the Caroline Islands is embodied in the following six articles:—

(1) Germany recognises the sovereignty of Spain over the Caroline and Palew Islands;

(2) The limits of the island groups are defined;

(3) To Germany is granted the same favourable condition with regard to freedom of trade and navigation as is accorded to her by the Sooloo Islands Treaty;

(4) Germany receives a naval station and a coal depôt.

(5) Spain recognises the legal existence of the German trading companies at present on the islands; and

(6) Ratifications are to be exchanged within six days. Every difference arising from the execution of the agreement will be decided by arbitration.

THERE was a controversy recently as to whether actors and actresses lose their own individuality in the parts they act. An experience of Madame Sarah Bernhardt argues in favour of the affirmative side of the question. She swooned twice on the stage on Monday night, Nov. 30, during the performance of "Théodora" at the Porte St. Martin. She became unwell during the fourth act, and almost immediately fainted away before the footlights. She was at once taken behind the scenes, and M. Marais, who plays the part of Justinian, formally announced her illness to the public. Shortly afterwards, however, Mdme. Bernhardt, thinking she had completely recovered from her indisposition, resolved to continue the performance; but the exertion was too much for her, and she again lost consciousness, and fell at the feet of Marcellus just as she was about to stab him with her golden hairpin. The performance was accordingly suspended, and the money taken at the doors was returned.

A BERLIN telegram states that the imperial gunboat Nautilus has arrived at Hamburg, bringing news from Yokohama that a German protectorate of the Marshall Islands was proclaimed on the 7th of November, 1884.

PRINCE BISMARCK replied in the Reichstag to an interpellation by the Ultramontane deputy Herr Reichensperger, as to the alleged interference of the Government with the work of the Roman Catholic missionaries in German colonies. Herr Reichensperger threatened that, if the answer of the Government were not satisfactory, the Centre would show their displeasure by voting against them on future occasions. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

Prince Bismarck was evidently irritated by this threat; but he at first answered Herr Reichensperger very quietly, stating that the exclusion of the Religious Orders from the German protectorates was simply the result of existing legislation, which excludes all Jesuits, etc., from Germany, and which cannot be altered by any juridical subtleties. The objection to the Jesuits was not based on their Catholicism, but on "their international character, their nnunuciation of all national ties, their destructiveness wherever they go." This sally was greeted with loud cheers from the Right and murmurs from the Centre, which led the Chancellor into an eloquent defence of national feeling, and a complaint that Germans everywhere, east and west, were too easily induced to abandon their nationality. "The most anti-German members of the French *Revanche* party," he said, "are German renegades; the most enthusiastic Poles are of German origin. Every German living a few years in America talks a German full of Americanisms. This cosmopolitan inclination, this 'fatherlandlessness,' which the Jesuits further more than anybody else, is my chief complaint against them." The Chancellor warmly denied that he had any intention to hinder or curtail the work of Catholic missionaries. The Catholic King of Bavaria and Saxony would never suffer such a policy. He wished only the fullest and completest parity, and expressed his opinion that the whole interpellation was only designed to produce among Catholics anti-Government feelings. Herr Windthorst replied in a bitter speech, of the old Kulturkampf pattern, concluding by an unfavourable comparison of Prince Bismarck's rule to that of the late King Frederick-William IV. The Chancellor, in reply, taunted the Centre party with keeping up the agitation merely because they knew their power was at an end if they did not constantly find some new pretext for attacking the Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS H. C. E. CAVE, and Lord W. W. Batiscombe, of the Bombay Staff Corps, have passed the lower standard in Persian.

THE examination in subject *(e)* of lieutenants of Artillery will in future be held on the second Friday in January and July throughout India.

THE 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles and 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry have been transferred from the second Division to the first and second Infantry Brigades respectively of the first Division; and the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade and 1st Battalion Border Regiment from the first Division to the first Infantry Brigade of the second Division.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students of the two girls' schools here took place on Saturday the 19th instant. The capacious lecture hall of the Alfred High School was handsomely decorated with evergreens, garlands, and flowers for the occasion. The company invited began to arrive at 3-30 p.m., and the hall was filled with European ladies and gentlemen and the leading natives by four o'clock, when His Highness the Maharaja Sir Takhtsingjee drove up with Colonel and Mrs. Nutt. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Vithaldas Vamaldas, the Dewan, Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar, the Assistant Dewan, Dr. Burjorjee Behramjee, Mr. R. Proctor Sims, Mr. Laloobhoy Samaldas, Messrs. Prabhashanker Gavrishankar, Savailal Govindram, Gheiabhoy Thakordas, Laxmishankar Hariprasad, Ratilal Maneklal, Venishankar Laxmishankar, Devjibhoy Gulam Hussain, and other state officers and merchants of the town. Mr. Kanilal Girdharlal Dhru, Superintendent of Vernacular Education in the State, opened the proceedings with the following address:—

Your highness, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, ladies and gentlemen,—The object of our meeting here is to distribute prizes to the students of the City and the Wadva Girls' Schools. The City School was opened in 1857, and placed under a school-mistress, who, though cordially supported by the Durbar, had to struggle for a long time against the adverse opinions of the people in general; and the numerical strength of the school never rose above fifty in her time. By and bye, the influential gentry of the town began to send their daughters to the school, and the middle-class people evinced an increasing interest in the education of their daughters. A new school was opened in the Wadva division of the city in 1868. It is chiefly taken advantage of by the Mahomedan community, middle-class citizens, and artizans. The number of students in both the schools combined rose to 175 in 1877. In this year a stately building was erected for the City School at a cost of Rs. 45,000, and a trained school-mistress from the Poona Female Training College appointed head of the institution on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. She retired in 1882, and was succeeded by the present school-mistress, Bai Jadavbai, a trained student of the Ahmedabad Female Training College. The results of the examination in her time show steady improvement, and she has made herself popular by the care she takes of the children entrusted to her. She has been able to send up a sixth standard student of her school to the Ahmedabad Female Training College, the Durbar paying a scholarship of Rs. 8 per month. The present number on the rolls is 140 in the City and 100 in the Wadva schools. (Cheers.) Ever since His Highness the Maharaja Sir Takhtsingji's accession to the throne, the Educational Department of the State has received various and substantial encouragements. (Cheers.) His Highness' munificent donations and acts of benevolence are well known, but none of them illustrates more effectively the enlightened views of His Highness than the fact of His Highness sending his daughters, the Princesses Ramba and Kesaba, to school, to study along with the daughters of his loyal and faithful subjects. (Cheers.) No Prince could give a better incentive to popular education, and this is the first and the most praiseworthy instance of its kind in the history of education in India. As far as is known, His Highness gives monthly donations for exhibitions, embroidery, and prizes, and has appointed a committee composed of influential State officers and merchants of the town to watch over the progress of the girls. This committee visit the schools every three months, and distribute prizes. I cannot describe the beneficial results of these praiseworthy acts of His Highness in a better manner than by directing your attention to the joyful faces of these girls, nearly 300 in number, happy in the care bestowed upon their education through the enlightened liberality of their Maharaja Sahib. With these few remarks, I beg that the ceremony of distributing the prizes may be proceeded with.

The ladies and gentlemen present then inspected the needle-work executed by the girls, and were much pleased with the quilted cushions, neck-bands, &c., exquisitely prepared by the Princesses, His Highness' daughters Ramba and Kesaba. After hearing the girls repeat some excellent songs specially composed for the occasion by the school-mistress, Mrs. Nutt presented the prizes, accompanying the act with kind and encouraging words to each girl as she came up. The prizes consisted of useful articles of apparel, books, &c.

On the completion of the distribution, Colonel Nutt rose and said,—Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen,—Mrs. Nutt desires me to say that she has undertaken the duty of distributing prizes to the girls of the Bhownuggur schools with very great pleasure. It is indeed a cheering sight to see so many smiling, happy faces before us, and the encouragement now given to the girls must be considerable when we look at the handsome, and at the same time useful, gifts which the usual princely liberality of His Highness Sir Takhtsingji has provided. (Cheers.) From the interesting report just read by Mr. Kanilal, the Superintendent, it is evident that female education in this place is making most satisfactory progress, and credit is certainly due in no small measure to the head-mistress, Bai Jadavbai, and her assistants. In 1858 the attendance of girls at school was insignificant, and parents had to endure a good deal of odium and displeasure from their caste-people in sending them. That time has, thank God, passed away, and a brighter prospect has opened up before us. I must say that the cause of education generally in the Bhownuggur State has been forwarded in every possible manner by the enlightened policy and noble-hearted views entertained by His Highness, who, since assuming the reins of government, has ever proved himself a true friend of progress and reform. (Cheers.) Look at his high-spirited action in sending his own little daughters to this school! What an extraordinary encouragement it must be to the girls of this town to see the young Princesses of the noble house of which they are subjects, attending here regularly and diligently, learning the various useful lessons taught! I say, ladies and gentlemen, that the example set by His Highness is deserving of the very highest praise, and I congratulate him heartily on being animated by such truly elevated sentiments. (Cheers.) Mrs. Nutt has asked me specially to say that she feels convinced that true domestic happiness can only come to houses in which the wife is able to share her husband's nobler ideas and higher aspirations as well as his petty griefs and joys. It is evident that if education is to fulfil its mission as a thoroughly civilizing agent, it is just as necessary to educate the women as the men. So much has been done of late years for the male sex that no time should now be lost in giving the female sex the same advantage. This, ladies and gentlemen, is what a girls' schools like the one we are now in is doing. It is training up the future wives of Bhownuggur to be fitter helpmates to their husbands in their worldly careers, to sympathize with them more fully, and to enter more completely into all their undertakings. (Cheers.) It is indeed a worthy and an honourable business, and we may well wish it continued prosperity and increasing success. (Loud cheers.)

This concluded the proceedings of the evening, and the company dispersed after the usual distribution of pan-sopari, uttar, garlands, and nosegays of flowers, &c., and of sweetmeats to the girls.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 27.

THE return match between the Baroda High School and College and Baroda Club was played on Saturday last on the 2nd Regiment Parade-ground. Play commenced at about 1 p.m. The captain of the B. H. S. and C. C. Club having won the toss, sent their opponents to bat. This time the Baroda Club seemed to be all abroad before the very effective and creditable bowling of E. Taleyarkhan and J. Morenas. In less than one hour their first innings was over. The total was 43, the highest individual score being 7, made by Booda Mea. The Baroda H. S. and C. Club then went to bat about 2-30 p.m., and in about an hour and a half their first innings was over for 57 runs. E. Taleyarkhan and J. Morenas played very steadily, contributing 19 and 13 respectively. At four the Baroda Club commenced their second innings. They secured 59 runs, when the last wicket fell. At this time some of them played more steadily than before, especially Lieutenant Wagentrieber, who contributed 14 and Lieutenant Watson, who made 9. The Parsees commenced their second innings and played splendidly, but owing to an accident play was stopped, and the match resulted in a draw.

BARODA CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J Devine, b E Taleyarkhan	5	c Morinas, b Taleyarkhan	1
W Hardie, b E Taleyarkhan	1	b Taleyarkhan	7
W Mackeson, b E Taleyarkhan	0	b Taleyarkhan	7
Lt Wagentrieber, b J Morenas	3	run out, b J Morenas	14
S Lynn, b J Morenas	2	c Morenas, b Taleyarkhan	6
A Wilcox, b J Morenas	1	b R Kothawala	0
Martanzo, c R Kothawala, b Morenas	5	c and b Morenas	0
Luxman, not out	2	Watson not out	9
		run out, b Kothawala	2
Booda Mea, b E Taleyarkhan	7		
Khudabux, c Morenas, b Taleyarkhan	2	b Taleyarkhan	0
Bappoo, c Thanewala, b E Taleyarkhan	7	c Morenas, b Taleyarkhan	7
		Extra	10
Extras	14		
Total	43	Total	59

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
S Taleyarkhan, b J Devine	1		
P Kothawala, b R Lynn	1		
D Patel, c Smart, b R Lynn	3		
P Taleyarkhan, b J Devine	0		
R R Kothawala, b J Devine	19		
E Taleyarkhan, b J Devine	0	not out	13
J Morenas, b J Devine	13	not out	15
T Kothawala, c and b W Mackeson	4		
C Thanawala, b J Devine	0		
N Thanawala, b J Devine	0		
M Power, not out	0		
Extra	6		
Total	57		

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant, I observe a letter over the *nom de plume* of "True Reform," in which the preposterous statement is made that apothecaries are both ineligible and unqualified. All I can say is, that "True Reform" is either not acquainted with, or pretends to ignore, the qualifications of the much-abused apothecary class. Allow me to tell "True Reform" and others concerned, that apothecaries hold the rank of warrant medical officers in Her Majesty's Army, and are they possess diplomas granted to them by the principal and professors of the Grant Medical College. I would conclude by advising "True Reform" to look before he leaps, and not rush into print with no other object in view than slurring a class of Government servants whose services have been, and are always, appreciated both in the time of peace and war.

Central India, Dec. 27.

DENS LEONIS.

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

A NEW era is marked in the political history of this Presidency with the organization of what is called a National Conference which held yesterday its first sitting in Bombay. Poona was at first selected for this meeting, and delegates from all parts of India had already assembled there in owing to the prevalence of cholera in the capital of the Deccan, the delegates had to be brought down to this city, and here they have been accommodated in this spacious building of the institution which is known as "The Goculdas Tejpal Sanscrit College, and Library, Tank. Before commencing the proceedings of which the conference is held, a serious work for given at an informal gathering an opportunity was noon to those who are strangers on Sunday afternoon to this city to be introduced to some of the representative men belonging to the native community of Bombay. And the spectacle which presented itself of men representing the various races, and communities, castes and sub-divisions of castes, religions and subdivisions of religions, met together in one place to form themselves, if possible, into one political whole. was most unique and interesting. For they had come not from the Presidency town alone, but from all parts of India, and their presence afforded a most interesting study of the heads and head-dresses typical of the numerous varieties of castes and communities inhabiting this country. There were men from Madras, the blackness of whose complexion seemed to be made the blacker by spotless white turbans which some of them wore. A few others hailing from that Presidency were bare-headed and barefooted, and otherwise lightly clad, their loins from the waist upwards being only partially protected by muslin shawls. It may fairly be presumed that they are the leading lights of the towns which they represent, and as such it may be supposed that their education is well educated. But they have preferred to retain their national dress and manners, and in this respect they presented a marked contrast to the delegates from Bengal. Some of these appeared in entirely European costume, while others could be easily recognised as Baboos by the peculiar cap with a flap behind which they donned. None of them wore the gold rings or diamond pendents which adorned the ears of some of the Madrassees; nor had they their foreheads painted, like their more orthodox and more conservative brethren from the Southern Presidency. Then there were Hindustanis from such places as Delhi, Agra, Lcuknow and Benares, some of whom wore muslin skull-caps and dresses chiefly made of the same fine cloth. On the other hand, there were delegates from the North-West—bearded, bulky, and large-limbed men—in their coats and flowing robes of different hues, and in turbans like those worn by Sikh soldiers. There were stalwart Sindhees from Kurrachee, wearing their own tall hat surmounted by a broad brim at the top. In this strange group vere to be observed the familiar figures of Banyas from Gujerat, of Marathas in their "cart-wheel" turbans, and of Parsees in their not very elegant head-dress, which they themselves have likened to a stealing roof. Some members of this community had, however, appeared in their "phenta," which is now largely patronised by the younger generation of Parsees, and which threatens in course of time to supersede the time-honoured turban. All these men, assembled in the same hall, presented such a variety of costumes and complexions, that a similar scene can scarcely be witnessed anywhere except at a fancy ball. After the ceremony of introduction had been concluded, the delegates freely exchanged with one another their views upon things in general and politics in particular. They included a large number of lawyers and conductors of newspapers, and they all appeared to have agreed in the opinion that they had some political aspirations which could by no possibility clash with opposing interests, and that for the promotion of their common object there was a necessity for concerted action. It may be easily imagined that there were some enthusiasts in their number, one of whom was profuse in the expression of his unbounded joy at seeing in flesh and blood good men and true working for the public weal, whom he had formerly known only by name. The gathering was purely native, with the

your arrival at Pagan, I said, No more fighting must occur, as the Burmese could not resist.

"My Ministers told me that only five vessels with 2,000 soldiers were coming to make a treaty. My mother-in-law was always very anxious to prevent war. My Ministers are very ungrateful. Not one of them has waited on me since the English arrived in Mandalay."

Colonel Sladen here said, "It will not raise your Ministers in English public opinion that they should thus desert you."

Soopyalat, turning to the interpreter, said, "Tell him that the day before yesterday I had 300 maids of honour. Yesterday evening only 16 remained with me. We have two children alive, and three are buried in the northern garden."

Theebaw, resuming, said, "Let Sladen govern the country for five years." The King added :—

"When he has got affairs in good order then I will come back and be guided by him. I have known Sladens ince I was a boy, and have most confidence in him, or in any Englishman.

"You English think that I killed all my relations, but it is not so. I was under a guard myself, and they were murdered. The reason that I was not murdered myself was that before the King died he told the Queen I was the quiet son. A horoscope was also drawn by the priests, and my name came out first. For the first seven months after I became King I was not allowed to interfere. I was not even crowned. I continued to wear the Phoongyee priest's robes. I ordered that my relations should not be killed but imprisoned, so that there might not be a disturbance in the country. I was sleeping in bed when the order to kill them was given by the Ministers.

"After eight months the Yenout Mengyee, who killed the princes, tried to murder me. The English people knew much that I did, but not of what was going on behind me. I never left the palace.

"I wish the English to know that I am not a drunkard. I am a religious Buddhist. I have given up all the Crown jewels, and I am sure the English who are a great people, will not object to me, as a King, keeping my ring" (showing me a magnificent ruby ring he was wearing), "or to my wife keeping her jewels" (pointing to a diamond necklace on the Queen).

Colonel Sladen answered :—

"I am certain that the English people would not wish you to be deprived of those jewels."

Theebaw then asked me to return when General Prendergast visited him, as he would like the English people to know what passed.

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., took the chair at a public meeting held, on Dec. 7, in the Burmingham Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses on political reform in India by the native delegates—Messrs. M. Ghose, N. G. Chandavarkar, and S. R. Mudaliyar. There was a crowded audience.

Mr. Ghose spoke upon the reforms called for in the interests of the native population of India, and was followed by Mr. Mudaliyar and Mr. Chandavarkar.

Mr. Bright, who was loudly cheered on rising, observed—The deoutation have, in my opinion, very worthily maintained their character, and have delivered to this magnificent audience the message which they were commissioned by the millions of their countrymen to convey to us. They represent, I believe, I will not say the countless millions of their countrymen, but they represent a very large proportion of all those natives of India who have received education in the schools, colleges, and universities which exist in that country, and which the English Power in India has done so much to promote. The several thousands who have met in this hall may be taken to be a fair representation of the average population of this kingdom, and these delegates come from the millions of India and appeal to the great body of the right thinking and right acting portion of the population of this Island. (Cheers) I will not go back to the strange events which have brought India and England into the position in which they are now found. I think it would be only to rake up old sorrows which, as far as England is concerned, to a large extent we wonld wish might be forgotten. I would not recount what an American poet says. Mr. Bryant says that he would not recount the horrid tales of perfidy and strife, murder and spoil which men call history. Well I will not recount them; we will if you like on this occasion close the door on all the past and we will allow and beg the dead to bury their dead. From what you heard from our friends to-night you will have discovered that there are two classes of persons, two orders of men who are greatly interested in the Indian question. There are those who say—a very common thing to hear—"India has been won by the sword and by the sword only can it be kept." Well these people do not seem to remember what we have all noticed not unfrequently in the hand of him that uses it, and the time may come when, if you decide to hold India by the sword only, that sword may be broken and India, after all, may be permitted to escape from your power. But there is another class, and a class with which I have much more sympathy—a class who are willing to measure the vast responsibility of the position which England holds, and would, if possible, make some compensation for the past. I would give to India whatsoever of freedom is possible, and whatsoever of good our civilisation can bestow upon her. Now these are the two classes of persons between whom the great discussion is constantly going on of what shall be the policy of England in India. Now I think the prevailing policy in this country, the enormously prevailing policy, is that which would wish justice, and kindness, and generosity to the Indian people. I might point to the characters of our recent Governors-General of India. I have known several of them with a certain degree of intimacy during my long connection with the English Parliament. I will take Lord Mayo as one. He was of the Conservative party, as most of you well know. I come to Lord Northbrook, then to Lord Ripon, and now to Lord Dufferin. I say that these four men—I will say it of Lord Dufferin—I trust we shall have to say it, those of us who will live to witness the termination of his career in India—I say of these men that they have had a real and genuine and honest sympathy with the interests of the great population they were sent out to rule over. Now it is a matter of deep regret—I regret it as much as my friends near me who have spoken to-night—it is a matter of deep regret if all these distinguished natives of India have not been fairly met by the Anglo-Indian community there. If there be any obstacle more persistent and unwearying than another to any generous treatment of conferring increased freedom upon the population of India, it is to be found in the Anglo-Indian community, the civilians, the officials of the Indian Government, and among many of the English who are living in India, engaged in speculations, and plantations, and enterprises of various characters. We must bear in mind that the Civil Service is a wrong establishment, a favoured monopoly. Now monopoly is the same almost everywhere. It is very unteachable, it never yields till it is forced to yield. These gentlemen who go out to India go out very young, very much younger, I am sure, than would permit them to be employed in equally responsible offices in this country. They have fair, a reasonable salary. It increases very largely in after-years, even in middle life, and they can retire from the service and can have handsome pensions, and I find them here—I am sure it speaks much for their prudence or for the climate—I find them in middle life quite as active and as healthy and blooming as the best-fed and the best-conducted men who remain all their lives in this country. Now all these servants in India, judging from appointments at home, and judging from the appointments which other countries make to servants similarly circumstanced—all these civil servants are paid at what we should call not only very handsome, but I often think at an extravagant rate. And you must bear this in mind also, that those Englishmen there know that they are of the conquering race, and they know also that with many honourable exceptions they regard the natives as the conquered race. It seems to them natural that they should deal out to the conquered race the kind of justice, and generosity of a very moderate character, which are dealt out all over the world and in all periods of history to the subjected and to the feeble. The time has come when the people of England and the Government of England are called on the decide which policy shall hereafter be honestly and fairly adopted in our treatment of those whose fortunes and whose fate for the time seemed to be placed in our hands. That policy was practically decided when the Government determined as far as was in its power to promote the education of the natives of India, when schools were established, colleges were founded. universities were planted, and the natives of India were invited to educate themselves just as fully as the most educated class here. Then it seemed to me the question was practically decided what should be the future policy of England to her great dependency in Asia. Among those almost countless people there are great numbers who are intellectually capable, who like literature, like learning, like scholarship, like to know everything that the most educated men in this country know. You know, for instance, that they learn our language. We might many of us learn, from the specimens we have to-night, the manner in which English is spoken by the subjugated race in India. Over all India there are these educated men by scores and thousands, and they are not satisfied with the position in which they are at present placed. The speeches of to-night will be to-morrow or next day probably published and criticised in the journals of India. They know what has been done here with regard to the favourable reception you have given to their delegates; they know what has been exciting this country during the last two or three weeks; they know about the recent election, the discussions that have taken place, and they know about the result, which I suspect has disappointed a good many people who were very much excited only about a fortnight ago. They know how our people decide who shall be and shall form the Administration of the country; and they know how we adapt and endeavour to enforce our political principles, and how free people work their institutions. They know that such a government as exists in India would not be tolerated for a single day by the people of England. The fact that the great population of India is permitted a free press and to hold meetings is something to the lasting honour of this country, and something that must lead necessarily to a more advanced freedom. I think it was during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Ripon that the shackles which were upon the native press were removed. And it is not to be wondered at that the people of India should feel for Lord Ripon that sympathy and enthusiasm which were exhibited to such an extraordinary extent as he passed from Calcutta to the port at which he took voyage for England. The time has come when India is not to be mere pasture-ground for the young men of this island. Reference has been made to-night to what is done in our colonies. What would the Canadians say, what would they say in Syeney, or in Melbourne, or in New Zealand, if our Government were to propose to treat them in the manner in which the population of India are treated? The time, I say, has come when England must learn this great lesson, that her absolute rule in her Asiatic empire is temporary. The duration of it will depend far more upon wisdom than upon force. Wisdom suggests and urges a policy that will conciliate millions, and arrangements that will enable India to enter tranquilly on the path of self-government and independence. I have been reading within the last few days a very remarkable book upon the whole of this question. It is called "New India; or, India in Transition." The author of it is a Mr. Cotton, of the Bengal Civil Service. It is published by Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., in London. Mr. Cotton comes upon a point which has a special interest for me, in which hespeaks of a possible future in which those who come after us may speak of the United States of India. I have an interest in it for this reason, because in 1858, when the Bill transferring the Government of India from the India Company to the Crown was passed through Parliament, I made a speech on the general principles of Indian Government as I was able to comprehend them, and I argued that the hold of England upon India was not guaranteed to be perpetual—that the time might come— as I have not the least doubt it will come—when the English power will, from some necessity or other, be withdrawn from India. With two hundred millions of people divided into—I think I have said, and I am far below the mark—twenty nations, and more than twenty different languages, if such a thing were to happen to-morrow India would be chaos. In all probability you would have ancient families rising up in some pretenders to the throne or to the rajaship, and you would have military chieftains all over the country endeavouring to obtain power in particular districts, and fighting with each other, and in all probability the catastrophe to India would be one of the most deplorable character. I argued that, therefore, because your rule is not permanent, and cannot endure for ever, you ought to look forward, and not to say, because all is tolerably smooth sailing now, that it will always be smooth sailing. You should look forward and see what would happen if such a state of things as I have described were to come to pass. And what is the mode by which you may fortify yourselves against it, and make it impossible or unlikely that it ever should come to pass? I proposed then—and if I were listened to I would propose now—that India should never be held as a whole—the two hundred or two hundred and fifty millions—under one system of government, with no national feeling whatever growing up in the country. I proposed at that time, and suggested that it would be very desirable, to divide the great Indian territory into Presidencies as it is divided now, but into Presidencies of a more distinct and independent character, the object being that whenever the time came that English power was withdrawn it would be possible for each Presidency to become a nation; and becoming a nation, to save itself from that catastrophe and that chaos to which I a short time ago referred. Well, I find that Mr. Cotton, identically with much experience of the people of India than I have, seems to broach that kind of view, and to say that you should have your Presidencies to a large extent independent, and that the time would come when they and the Native Sovereigns would form a kind of Confederation that they might become the Confederated or United States of India. Now I shall be told by the sort of critic that I have often had to meet that all this is visionary and unnecessary. That nothing, on the whole, could be better than the state of things in India. The people are docile, anxious even to fight the Russians for you, though the Russians have not the simplest idea of allowing them to fight against her. Well, they say why should you disturb the present order? The Governor-General, it is well known, can sweep up a little kingdom as large as France in two or three weeks of military operations. Why should it could be better than the present state of things? Does it not offer to our young men—I do not know how many score of them a year—the opportunity of going out there to earn a livelihood in the service of the Government and obtain for themselves handsome salaries and handsome pensions, and many of them to do for it great and noble service? Why should you disturb all this? In my opinion statesmanship consists quite as much in foreseeing as in doing. Think you if statesmen of this country had foreseen a hundred years ago, or two hundred years ago, what would be the result of their policy in our native country in Ireland, do you think we should have had those and disagreeable difficulty that our statesmen and Parliament have at the present moment? No; statesmanship, as I say, consists of foreseeing quite as much as of doing; and I think—I do not say that I have pretended, to be a statesman, yet I have always deemed myself a simple citizen, bringing to the consideration of political questions that common sense, whatever it may be, which I have been gifted, and which not warped by the aspirations, the contests, and the ambition of statesmen. It may be said, "Let us leave the great Indian problem to solve itself." Well, leave it—and it will solve itself, and it will solve itself, I do not doubt, in some terrible disaster to India, and some sore and lasting dishonour to England. It is the great question which is coming up, and it cannot be denied. Step by step it draws nearer. The question for us is, is there intelligence enough among our people, and is there wisdom enough among our statesmen to meet this great question as it approaches? I will not say whether there is that intelligence among our people, but there is wisdom sufficient among our statesmen. But whether there be or not, the question is one which cannot be got rid of. It comes every day nearer and nearer, and somebody must give an answer to it.

It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr. B. Foster, M.P. for Chester, seconded by Mr. Phipson Beale, "That this meeting expresses its cordial sympathy with the Indian delegates in their present mission, and trusts that their efforts may tend to deepen the interest of the English people in the condition of India, and to promote the development of freedom and justice in the government of that great dependency."

THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

THE Press Association learns from an authoritative source that the Conservatives are so far satisfied of their ability to carry on the Government that they have already formulated a programme of business which they propose to submit on the assembling of Parliament. The Conservative leaders will meet Parliament on the opening day, and submit what they consider to be a complete and comprehensive programme of legislation for the session. This will in all probability deal with the education question in the form of a Bill to amend the Education Act of 1870 as regards the payment of fees by the working classes, the proposal being to render less onerous and exacting the payment of school pence by those who are not fairly in a position to pay them, by providing the money where necessary by other means. The important question of county government will be dealt with, it is understood, by the introduction of a County Government Bill, the provisions of which it is proposed should be extended not only over the United Kingdom but also to Ireland. Further Irish legislation will probably be proposed in the form of measures devised with the object of bringing about a radical change in the administration of the Irish Executive. In regard to the institution known as Dublin Castle, and of substituting a more popular system of administering the functions of the Irish Executive. In regard to the land question, it is understood that a Bill will be at once submitted, and drafted by the Lord Chancellor for facilitating the transfer of land, the special object being to reduce the cost of transfer, while it is proposed to still further simplify the sale and transfer by the establishment of registration courts. In connection with this subject also there will probably be a special clause embodied in the Bill to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell their land, and to free them from the restrictions hitherto imposed on them in this respect. This proposal is in accordance with the policy indicated by Lord Salisbury, and it is calculated that if the clause can be carried it will place a considerable quantity of land in the market, which will be available for allotments and for other purposes. Another important subject which it is believed will be dealt with at an early stage will be that of the mercantile marine, and it is probable that a new Shipping Bill will be introduced, framed on a basis that will be satisfactory to all parties, and at the same time aim objects which are sought by the promothers of reforms in the shipping laws. Several minor questions calling for additional legislation will also be dealt with, among them being the laws relating to electric lighting, which it proposed to modify in order that they may be more advantageously applied than at present. On the great question of the future government of Ireland the Conservative leaders have not put forward any proposal. It is anticipated that on the opening of Parliament Mr. Parnell will propose an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which he will call for a measure of home rule. The nature and extent of Mr. Parnell's demands will, it is believed, alone decide the action of the Government on this question.

No decision has yet been arrived at by the leaders of the Liberal party as to the course that shall be adopted upon the meeting of Parliament in January. But the preponderating disposition is, it is stated, against immediately moving a vote of want of confidence. It is thought more desirable that the Government shall have full opportunity of presenting their scheme for the session.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—With strumous and ... health is imp... general... Physician... Bart., M. ... rimating ... living and re... this animal Oil ar... action on the system is ... emaciation, restores t... were, the tottering ... remarkable and salutar... Sold only in capsuled ... Quarts, by all chemists, ... Consignees, Ansar, Ha... London.

THE BURMESE ENVOY IN PARIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Dec. 7, says :—I have been dining this evening, at a friend's house, with Tann Giet Woon Doank Min, "Envoy Extraordinary" of the King of Burmah. No title, indeed, was ever more appropriate, for never has there been a more extraordinary Envoy. He is an Ambassador whose Sovereign, dethroned and captive, has no longer the right or possibility of having Ambassadors, and he is waiting to know what he should do, to whom he should apply, and whether he should remain or depart. What complicates his situation is that he has a suite of 22 persons in the same predicament. The French officials told him that he could not himself put an end to his mission. He then applied to Lord Lyons, who, with his usual imperturbable gravity, told him that he had not yet received anything official, and that consequently, while understanding how natural and urgent his question was, he could not answer it. The Envoy, without having received anything official, is certain that he is in a strange position; that King Theebaw is really a prisoner, unable therefore to give him either orders or subsidies, and that while remaining "extraordinary" he has ceased to be an Envoy, his Sovereign being no longer entitled to have an Envoy, and the country having virtually ceased to exist as an independent State.

But how much more interesting and communicative Tann Min has become, now that he has doffed his official tunic, and can say freely what he thinks of the grandees of Burmah! Nothing is more interesting and instructive than a diplomatist unegged by adversity. I found Tann Min a man who comprehends that, however remote a country may be, it has sooner or later to perform its duties towards civilization.

"I have been neither surprised nor vexed," he said to me, for my host had placed me next him at table, "at what has happened. I wrote and telegraphed all along not to go to war, but to accept the English demand. I knew very well that our soldiers would not make any stand, for the Ministers were unpopular all over the country and detested by the soldiers, who would not fight for them. The King's reply was foolish. It was a needless provocation.

"We are reaping the fruits of our savage condition. Civilization is like a railway. Wherever it has to pass it cuts through all obstacles. All the Indo-Chinese countries which cling to barbarism are destined eventually, and sooner rather than later, for the same fate. The Chinese will have to cope with Russia, who will not annex China, but will really govern that country; and Siam will some day tempt some European covetousness. Germany or another Power may occupy Siam unless deterred by the thought of being hemmed in by the French in Annam and the English in Burmah, but when European nations covet a country they are not deterred by anything in their neighbours.

"As for the English I regret that my country has lost its independence, but I regret it more for the reasons which have led to this than for the loss itself. The English may make Burmah one of their finest Dependencies, but it is the mercantile and unimaginable. Wherever a grain falls by chance it produces a plant; and before long this country, which is as large as France, and has ten or twelve millions of inhabitants, will yield a revenue of 100,000,000 rupees.

"I hope, however, the English will not think of annexing it. They would not effect their aim, and it would cause an incalculable delay, both for them and for my unfortunate country. They are unable to govern it as they govern other countries—with a Burmese King under their protection and control. Superstition prevails in all these countries. Sovereigns themselves call the King of Siam's relation to a universal neutral use, styling him 'Light of the World,' 'Star of the Earth,' &c., are looked on by the people as superior beings, not to be ranked with ordinary mortals. Such peoples cannot long be governed in the name of this superstitious personification, otherwise the English will have to repress endless revolts, brigandage, and piracy, and armies of 60,000 men would have to be posted at all points to maintain order and enforce obedience.

"It would take years to establish even an imperfect civilization in Burmah. We have for our guidance astrologers, who raise temples and monuments—monuments of folly, temples of fanaticism. King Theebaw trusted to these astrologers, and their accomplices, or dupes, in making war against the English; and even after the defeat nobody will recognise to say that these astrologers are rogues or fools, who deluded the rulers for the sake of keeping up the ignorance in which they were living.

"The English will have to consider, too, that they will be neighbours of China, as they are neighbours of Afghanistan; and that in a given time, being neighbours of China, they will virtually be neighbours of Russia. There is no frontier separating Burmah from China, not even a 'scientific' frontier. This is a fact which the English will have to bear in mind, if they do not wish to expose themselves to surprises like that which they have met with in the direction of Afghanistan.

"Thus, there are serious problems, which are worthy of study; for the country is worth the trouble of being well governed, and the English have not many possessions as valuable as Burmah might eventually become. Order must be introduced, progress must be made in turning to account the wealth contained in the country, and obedience to constituted authority instilled. Burmah possesses mines of sapphires, rubies, iron, and silver, and forests yielding teak in immense quantities. It is, in short, one of the richest and most fertile countries of the globe. But numberless things must be reformed before the country can produce what it is capable of yielding.

"We have officially suppressed polygamy, and King Theebaw, who in accordance with the morality of the country, married the daughter of his father by another mother than his own, and who has only one wife, has set an example of monogamy. But in reality, under a hundred different forms, polygamy exists among the Burmese, and in the East as it exists it weakens the race, makes it barren of resources, and deprives it of the manly virtues which make strong nations. Our priests, whom we do not call priests, teach our children to read and write the Burmese language, but they teach them at the same time superstitious ideas, which keep back our moral and intellectual enfranchisement.

"To return to the English mode of government. If, as I suppose will be the case, they do not replace Theebaw on the throne, they know very well that there are two of his brothers, whom the Burmese consider as belonging to the Royal race, and whom they will obey. I can understand that the English will not restore Theebaw, because he has really shown a weakness and credulity beyond all expression. But he is a young man, and at first sight he is tractable—which is sometimes a serious fault in a Monarch, above all when he allows himself to be controlled by men who have none of the qualities required to guide a nation.

"One of these two brothers is Miengon, who some years ago planned a conspiracy, in which he massacred more than 40 of the persons surrounding the King, but did not assassinate either the King or his other brother. He lives at Pondicherry, and I have seen a very enthusiastic description given by him of the place. He appears to have been struck by the special civilization of the town, which he says represents, on a small scale, French civilization. According to him—and he doubtless obtained the information from a Frenchman—Pondicherry is a sort of Versailles, where the French, no longer those of the French age of the highest refinement, where there are families who have an authentic right to bear the great titles and the great names of France, and where a foreigner can make himself so well acquainted with all the manners, usages, and customs of French society that he would feel no embarrassment if he came to France. This brother of King Theebaw has a great affection for France. I do not know whether that will be an obstacle to him on the part of the English. But, on the other hand, he has made a great advance in civilization, and would be an intelligent instrument in the hands of the English.

"His other brother, Niaou, is at Calcutta, and the English must know him thoroughly. As regards ourselves, we shall accept whichever the English put on the throne, for we know very well that one or the other will reign now, and we only ask them to make use of the two Princes for our benefit.

"When I left for France, M. Haas hastened my departure. He said 'Start at once, for the commercial treaty which will bind Burmah to France must be signed as soon as possible.' The King said, 'Leave quickly. I give you little money, because the taxes are not gathered in, but as soon as you have arrived I will send you the funds required for your mission.' I left in haste. I organized my mission, and I arrived here with the 22 persons who form it. Since that time, I have written and telegraphed, but I have received nothing, and now I am waiting for somebody or other to bring my mission to an end, and supply the means to terminate it, and to get home with my suite. You can understand that I am in a hurry to go. My situation is painful and intolerable, and I do not believe that any diplomatist with such an important mission ever found himself in the situation in which I am placed.

"I have signed a treaty of commerce with France, an exact repetition of that which we signed with Germany. It includes the most favoured nation clause. The French Government lost no time in ratifying, it, and in getting it ratified by the Chambers; and when I saw how promptly they ratified it, I thought that things must be going on very badly between the English and the Burmese, and I understood perfectly that the French would leave the English unfettered. If they had wished to throw difficulties in the way of the English, they would not have been in such haste. They would have thought that, considering the temper of the Burmese Government, they had no reason to fear that it would back out, and they would have taken time.

"As regards an offensive and defensive treaty which it has been said I was to propose to the French, no one ever thought of such a thing; and even if it had been thought of, I should not have failed, immediately after my arrival here, to be enlightened. As soon as I arrived here, I telegraphed to the King and his advisers, 'Do not rely in any way on France coming to your aid against the English if you have a difficulty with them.' But my advice to the King was concealed, and you know what has happened. Moreover I have shown Lord Lyons the urgent despatches which I sent on this subject, and I can say that if war broke out it took place against my advice and in opposition to my pressing supplications.

"But it is impossible to save despotism from the fate which awaits it whenever it comes into contact with civilization and whenever those who are in power and who have the strength maintain the poor in misery and deprive the labourers of the fruit of his toil to satisfy their appetites and their whims. The hour has come when they must disappear. The King was weak. The Queen was a spendthrift. The Queen's mother was ambitious; the Ministers were greedy. The King and the Queen spend 3,000,000 of rupees, which disappeared for useless fancies and into the pockets of those who surrounded them. There was misery for every one except themselves. Slavery had been abolished; but it existed in other forms, and thus, all that had been done was to carry out sham reforms, the only result of which was to reproduce, under various pretexts, the abuses that were thought to be extirpated. The fatal hour was to come when those who had brought affairs, to this pass had to give an account of the use which they had made of their power. For my own part, I certainly deplore the loss of the independence of the nation; but I have at least the satisfaction of being able to say freely what I think."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Message was transmitted to the United States Congress on Dec. 9. It commences by referring in feeling terms to the death of Vice-President Hendricks. Concerning foreign affairs, the President states that the country's relations with foreign States are friendly. He could not acquiesce in the Austrain Government's request for the withdrawal of Mr. Kieley's appointment without violating his oath of office and the precepts of the Constitution, since the reasons advanced by Austria necessarily involved a limitation in favour of a foreign Government upon the right of selection by the American Executive, and required such an application of the religious test as a qualification for office as would result in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of citizens, and the abandonment of the vital precepts of the United States Government. The President continues: "The force which was sent to the Isthmus of Panama during the late troubles was positively instructed to confine its action to the efficacious protection of the transit from interruption and embarrassment. An attentive consideration of the Nicaragua Canal Treaty leads me to withhold submitting it to the Senate. We do not favour a policy of acquiring distant territory and the incorporation of remote interests. Our own duty at present is mainly to develop the vast resources of our great area and to cultivate the arts of peace within our own borders, though jealously alert to prevent this hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant Governments. I am therefore unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges, ownership, or rights outside our territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the integrity of the State where such interests lie. While the general project of the Nicaragua Canal is to be encouraged, I opine that a scheme entitled to favour should be free from the features mentioned. The obvious advantage of the Tehuantepec Ship Railway, if feasible, deserves consideration. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and working of any high road of commerce, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with a foreign State, whose responsibilities and rights we should share, would be inconsistent with its dedication to universal neutral use, and would entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy and present means. The lapse of years has confirmed the wisdom of our earlier Administrations, which proclaimed the vital need of interoceanic transit, and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through formal treaty obligations. Toward such realization the efforts of my Administration will be applied. It is fortunate that the benighted Congo region, owing all it has of quickened civilization to the beneficence and philanthropic spirit of king Leopold should have the advantage and security of his benevolent supervision. Notwithstanding that the American delegates to the Congo Conference at Berlin signed the General Act, the United States Government does not regard its reservation of liberty of action impaired. Holding an engagement to share in the obligation of enforcing neutrality on the remote Congo to be an alliance the responsibilities of which we are not in a position to assume, I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to the Act. "The amount due in regard to the French claims arising from the rebellions has been paid. The President entertains strong hope that the vexatious prohibition placed by France upon the importation of American pork will be removed, and proceeds to say:—Our temperate and just attitude concerning German's treatment of returning Germans naturalized here will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding. While standing aloof from the proprietary issues of Germany and Spain, touching the Caroline Islands, we expect that nothing will eventuate unfavourably affecting Americans engaging in peaceful commerce or there domiciled. Spain and Germany have been so informed." Alluding to great Britain, the President says that the marked good-will between that country and America is maintained; and he recommends a commission to settle the fisheries question. He strongly hopes that an enlarged extradition treaty with Great Britain will soon be secured. But many numberless things must be reformed before the country can produce what it is capable of yielding.

"We have officially suppressed polygamy, and King Theebaw, who in accordance with the morality of the country, married the daughter of his father by another mother than his own, and who has only one wife, has set an example of monogamy. But in reality, under a hundred different forms, polygamy exists among the Burmese, and in the East as it exists it weakens the race, makes it barren of resources, and deprives it of the manly virtues which make strong nations. Our priests, whom we do not call priests, teach our children to read and write the Burmese language, but they teach them at the same time superstitious ideas, which keep back our moral and intellectual enfranchisement.

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THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THOUGH there had been no definite armistice between Servia and Bulgaria, informal suspension of hostilities has continued. King Milan has attempted to persuade Prince Alexander to agree to the Servian terms; but Prince Alexander adheres firmly to his original, proposals, and has announced that if the Servians refused his terms he would not attack their positions, but appeal to the Powers by whose peremptory advice he had been stopped in his advance. His Government have presented a note to the representatives of the Great Powers declaring that since Servian counter-proposals regarding the armistice have no object but to protract matters indefinitely, Bulgaria cannot depart from the terms which she first offered and which were conspicuous for their moderation. As far as regards the restoration of peace, Prince Alexander and his Government declare that they will not fail to continue evincing the same moderate disposition as they have displayed in the past, feeling sure that the Powers will remember the Bulgarian victories, and the sacrifices made by Bulgaria to preserve order in Eastern Roumella, to repel the invader, and to safeguard the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Prince Alexander continues his preparations; supplies and reinforcements are constantly going to the front, and we even hear from Rustchuk that bands of Turkish volunteers are eagerly joining his flag. General Horatovitch, on the other hand, is reported to be doing his best both to strengthen the Servian positions and to revive the spirits of the disorganized army that he has been called to command. The belief was general, however, that hostilities would not be renewed. It was also believed that if Servia and Bulgaria could be kept from further fighting, the large questions raised by the revolution at Philippopolis might be settled without that general disturbance of the peace of Europe which has been imminent since Servia mobilized. A telegram from Belgrade on Thursday afternoon, December 11, however, stated that the Servian Government had sent a Circular to all the foreign Ministers there, informing them that it could not accept the Bulgarian conditions, because they are dishonourable, and that hostilities would therefore be resumed that (Thursday) evening. The Government added that the army would cease hostilities should the Powers be able to arrange an honourable peace. A meeting of the representatives of the Powers was to be held immediately.

The Turkish delegate, Lebib Effendi, has been recalled from Philippopolis, his coadjutor, Gadban Effendi, has been sent as diplomatic agent to Sophia, and the departure of Djevdet Pasha, who was about to start from Constantinople to take over the administration of Eastern Roumelia, has been deferred. This change in the attitude of the Porte appears to be due to the action of Sir William White at the Conference, and to the agitation in Eastern Roumelia. Prince Alexander replied on Thursday to the sultan's communication announcing the appointment of Madjid Pasha as special Ottoman delegate to concert with his Highness the arrangement for the conclusion of peace. The Prince declares that as the conditions which he proposes to Servia are not of a nature to affect the provisions of Articles 2 and 36 of the Treaty of Berlin, the appointment of the Ottoman delegate naturally becomes unnecessary, more particularly also as Servia has already given the necessary orders, and as the Porte thought fit to abstain from taking any part therein either active or passive.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

A DETERMINED attack was made on Thursday, Dec. 4, by the rebels upon our outposts at Ambukol. Simultaneously with this attack, a heavy fire was opened upon the armoured steamer Lotus, which was patrolling the river two miles from Koshay. The enemy brought two Krupp guns two bear upon the Lotus, besides keeping up a continued rifle fire, and strongly reinforcing the attacking party from the hills. The Gatling guns belonging to the Lotus were manned by Blacks, and did great executions, gradually over powering the fire of the enemy, which slackened, and was at length silenced. The railway post at Ambukol was held by fifty men of the Berkshire Regiment and Engineers. The little party sustained a furious assault for three hours, finally driving off their assailants. The loss to our troops was one killed and one wounded. Private telegrams received in Cairo from the south state that affairs are much more serious than the authorities choose to admit. The Arabs swarm, it is said, between the base and advanced posts. In some cases connection by land is intercepted.

Lord Wolseley, with most of the higher officers of the headquarters staff, was engaged for some time on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the War Office settling the details of regimental movements at home and abroad, consequent upon the immediate reinforcement of the army of occupation in Egypt commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, it having been decided to send out other three regiments. The recent movements to reinforce the frontier stations on the Nile beyond Assouan have to some extent varied the positions of the British forces in Egypt; but there are scattered over the country, from Alexandria on the north to Koshay on the south, and including the eastern garrisons at Suez and Suakim the following British troops to compose General Stephenson's command:—19th and 20th Hussars (the latter at Assouan and Wady Halfa), one field and five garrison batteries of artillery, three companies and a telegraph section of Royal Engineers, and thirteen infantry battalions—2nd East Kent (about to start up the Nile), 1st Yorkshire (at Wady Halfa) 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 2nd Royal Sussex, 1st South Staffordshire, 1st Royal Welch Fusiliers, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Essex Regiment (en-route to Wady Halfa), 1st Royal Berkshire (at Akasheh), 1st Royal West Kent, half the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry (at Suakim), 2nd Durham Light Infantry, the Cameron Highlanders (at the front), and the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and at Suakim the 9th Bengal Cavairy and three native Indian regiments.

The Egyptian correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—"The *Bosphore Egyptien's* continual suggestions rather than assertions, of disasters, at the front are producing the worst effect among the natives. It is most important that this process should be summarily checked, before the *Bosphore* has re-established its prestige, which was lessened by the temporary suspension of its publication. It must be remembered that the Mahdists are now on the actual borders of Egypt, and that the reports of disasters, believed by the ignorant natives create disaffection in our immediate rear. A simple remonstrance addressed to the editor is unavailing for the insinuations made are so guarded that he can plead a mistake committed in good faith Unless some effective measures be taken we shall be compelled—possibly too late—to establish a state of siege in Cairo. It is earnestly to be desired that the French Government will not delay the sending of a worthy representative."

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

THE following official telegram from Suakim has been published in Rome :—"In consequence of the difficulties which have arisen, and in virtue of his powers, General Gene has taken over the civil administration of Massowah under his own immediate direction; declaring, however to the Egyptian Deputy-Governor that he had no wish to deal with the question of Ottoman territorial suzerainty. The change in the administration was accomplished rapidly and without obstacle, and was welcomed by the population with manifest satisfaction. The Egyptian Deputy-Governor has communicated with the authorities at Cairo, asking for permission to return to Egypt. One hundred and eighty Egyptian soldiers who had remained at Massowah are embarking to-day for Suez. The irregulars, numbering several hundred men, have agreed to enter into the pay of Italy." In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday Signor Canzir addressed an interpellation to the Government with reference to the events at Massowah, to which Signo Depretis replied that the occupation of that place became advisable in consequence of exceptional circumstances, and